ROW DR. BEEBE.
feel in the welfare of this
me to make the public anave an absolute preventive of

efficiency, not only in pre-but in arresting the violence a attack has begun. medy to heads of families as myself on application ALL THE HONORS. nable at the Centennial were Automatic" sewing-machine be S. M. Company, 200 and

TRIAGES.

Nov. 22, 1876, of pneumonis, 81 years 3 months and 8 days. 180. 4 to 20 colock, at his are invited.

Yourth Ward Republican Club headquarters on Thirty-first his evening, for the purpose of effecting a reorganization of publican in the ward is invited.

AND FISTELA positively enred, or NO CHARGE, with-ous PAIN, or the use of knife, ligature, or cause. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 187 Madison-st.

P. GORE & CO., ad 70 Wabash-av. Nov. 23, at 9:30 O'clock.

NITURE, turers, to pay advances. Chamarble and Wood Tops; Walnut cases, Lounges, Walnut Beds, Marble and Wood Top Tables, ad Rockers, Easy Chairs, Mattarlor and Office Desks, Madoth, 40 dozen Coal-Hods.

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HOUSEHOLD-GOODS,

eta, Stoves of all kinds, Gen-lies, All-Wool Blankets, Crockery and Glass-cus, Cigars, etc., etc. ELISON, POMERÔY & CO.

'S REGULAR TRADE SALE GOODS, MADE CLOTHING, Youths' and Boys' Wear, SHING GOODS, NGS, EMBROIDERIES, HO-VES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

ng, Nov. 23, at 9:80 o'cl'k, REGULAR SATURDAY SALE IOLD GOODS

ov. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and N. N. E. cor. Madison-st. TION SALE.

11 O'CLOCK A. M. Auction at my office, corner of second-sta, the eduty of Henry W. Clark, Jr., in lots numbered sty-eight (48), inclusive, in Block to Subdivision of the south haif (10), Township thirty-nine (39) of (13), east of the third principal O. D. WETHERELL, Trustee.

Menamara & CO., , N. W. cor. Madison-st. and Shoes at Auction

& CO., Auctioneers, of Dry Goods and Clothing,

AY. Nov. 23, 1876, cques and Cloaks will be offered. ECTIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and anyward at 2h, 40, 60s per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Coates tioner, Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

Unequaled in variety and medium grades of English, and all the makes of American goods, in Scarlet and White Merinos and Cashmeres, Scotch Woolens in White and Shetland, Silks and pure Silks in 9, 12, 16,

The "Oriental Mills," Madisonsl. Bridge, deliver, free of cartage,
the Choicest Grades of Patent, Winter Wheat, and Spring Wheat
Flours, of our own manufacture, at
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Quality guaranteed in every case.
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Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin, Has among its customers the LEADING JOBBING HOUSES in the West—a sufficient guarantee of the UPERIOR WORKMANSHIP. STYLE, AND QUALITY of its goods, and of LOW PRICES. Largest display of Scal and Mink Sacques, Nova toolis Mink Setz, etc., etc.

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LUNCHES

NEWSBOYS' HOME, HELP THE BOYS.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth installment the South Park Assessment, with the accrued terest, is due and payable at the office of the w. L. GREENLEAF, Collector. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

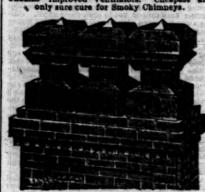
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUIRCY
RAILBOAD COMPANT,
CHICAGO, NOV. 17, 1876.
NOTICE—A meeting of Stockholders in this
company will be held at the office of the Coupany,
a Chicago, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876, at 11 O'clock
...m., for the purpose of laying before stockholders
he action of the Directors in acquiring St. Louis,
lock Island & Chicago Railroad, and for such other
cusiness as may legally come before the meeting.
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

BEAL ESTATE. Michigan-av. Residence for Sa'e, At a bargain. First-class Residence, containing all nodern improvements, on Michigan-av., with 50 or 70 set front. Address A B, Tribune office, for three days. OIL TANKS.

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AND SHIPPING CAMS,
OFFICAGO.



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PEREMPTORY SALE CHAS. L. PAGE 147 State-st.

DRY GOODS, &c.

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Shawls, Cloths, and Cassimeres, And throughout their departn

They also direct attention to Unparalleled Bargains

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On Third Floor.

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Visiting the city are cordially invi-ted to look through our store and in-spect our goods, whether desiring to purchase or otherwise.

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A very pleasant suite of Office Rooms, suitable for Lawyers' or other offices, in the building 119 and 121 LaSalle-st., connected THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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FINANCIAL

7 PER CENT.

Very choice loans on first-class business property at SEVEN; \$3,000 and \$1,000 at 8.
3CUDDER & MASON, 107-10e Dearborn-st. 7 PER CENT In sums of \$15,000 and upward on choice inside real estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent.

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To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ons, on City Cartificates and Youchers. on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILV MIMAN.

Bank Chamber of Commerce.

fred, should throw out certain counties whose returns have been attacked because of frauds, and if by their action I should be elected, I would certainly stick. It is my opinion that by an honest count I have not less than 8,000 ma-jority."

The correspondent asked the Governor what VERY SLOW.

Such is the General Report of the Progress Made Yesterday.

Developed by Later Information.

It Is Claimed that the Canvassing Board Adjourned of Ne-

nated by Limitation of Law.

But Three Parishes Counted Yesterday-Mixed Condition

The Governor of Florida Disputes the Jurisdiction of the Supreme

Fresh Evidences of Bulldozing in the Louisiana Parishes.

Tilden's Programme as Announced by Clarkson N. Potter, M. C.

The Democratic House Will Attempt to Elect the President.

Official Canvass of the Wisconsin Vote---The Oregon Elector.

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE CANVASSING BOARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A Columbia disparent

canvass of the vote to be performed in ten days, which time expired at 12 o'clock.

The same dispatch gives the following as the action of the Board before adjournment on the question as to whether the statement of the County Canvassers of Laurens County should be included in the statement of the determination of the Board. The vote was—yeas, 2; nays, 3. Those voting in the negative were the Adjutant and Inspector-General. Comptrolleras to the County of Edgefield, all of the mem-bers of the Board voted for the exclusion ex-

The Times' Columbia dispatch says the State Supreme Court adjourned till Friday to hear ar-Supreme Court adjourned till Friday to hear arguments for and against the new mandamus prayed for by the Democratic counsel in reference to the returns for the Presidential Electors. In the meantime, the Board of Canvassers, who held their sessions at the other end of the Capitol, had taken action which will greatly simplify, if it does not render unnecessary, any further proceedings before the Court in reference to their powers and duties. The law of South Carolina, as interpreted by the Board, and always acted upon heretofore, requires the Board to complete their work as State Canvassers within ten days from the time they commence their session, Sundays excepted. The time expired at noon to-day. There is a difference of opinion among lawyers as difference of opinion among lawyers as to the true interpretation of the statutes, but at all events there is no law and has been no order of court requiring them to sit longer than the ten days they have been accustomed to sit. The Board, therefore, completed its work and adjourned sine die at the expiration of that time, and

time, and

Is NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.

The Board gives as reasons for their adjournment sine die: First, that the statute, as they interpret it, required them to do so; and, second, that if they had not done it, the Democrats might hereafter claim that they have no power to issue certificates, because the time for them to do so has expired,—in other words, it was done to prevent the possibility of the Democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretense that the Board had not complied with the law.

done to prevent the possibility of the Democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretense that the Board had not compiled with the law.

CHAMBERIAIN INTERVIEWED.

The World's correspondent at Columbia interviewed Gov. Chamberlain yesterday upon the action of the Board of Canvassers and the Supreme Court. The Governor sustains the action of the Board, and says that under the law, which is mandatory, it could do nothing else but adjourn. The law says that it shall sit tendays. The Board organized on Friday, the 10th, at 12 m., and, omitting Sundays, ten days had expired at 12 m. to-day. The Governor says that the Board did only its duty by certifying to the election of the Hayes and Wheeler Electors, and in throwing out the Counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The Governor does not admit the power of the Supreme Court to control the action of the Board during the time of its existence, and he is certain that the Court has no power to extend that time. He also insists that the Board has not been guilty of contempt, because the Court, in all its proceedings has put no restraining order on the Board. When asked what would be the effect of the action of the Board, the Governor said he was not certain, but thought it might be the opening act in a large drama, in which the whole nation might be called upon to take part. When asked his opinion of the Supreme Court's action, the Governor said he "would not question its mutives, and would only say they nad acted in a feeble and temporizing manner. If it had made a restraining order in the first place, such action as the Board had today would clearly

PLACE THE MEMBERS IN CONTEMPT.

United States Judge Bond is here, but for what purpose I do not know. I don't know but that it is the intention of the Republicans to carry the matter to the Federal Courts, but it is my impression that any duties of the Board had fecting the election of members of Congress or the Presidential Electors or members of Congress. I think it likely that the United States Court could in any way

CRANE, BREED & CO.,

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

Its Existence Having Termi-

and if by their action I should be elected, I would certainly stick. It is my opinion that by an honest count I have not leas than 8,000 majority."

The correspondent asked the Governor what would be the result if two Legislatures should meet next Tuesday, to which he replied that he did not know, but supposed if it came to that, the Federal Government would interfere as it had done in similar cases, and settle the matter one way or the other.

The correspondent afterwards saw Gen. Hampton, who takes the matter quite coolly, says he has no fears of the result. He maintains that the Board of Canvassers are clearly in contempt, and has faith in the power of the Supreme Court to compel a fair count.

To-day the court issued an order reconvening the Board of Canvassers to-day. A member of the Board of Canvassers to-day. A member of the Board of Ganvassers to-day. A member of the Board assured your correspondent he will not obey it.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITAMENT

Is reported throughout the State, but there has been no demonstration of violence. The action of the Board of State Canvassers is considered final by the Republicans, while with the Democratis it has no effect, because the whole question was in the hands of the Supreme Court, and the Board is guilty of contempt. They express a determination to continue the contest in the Courts and bring matters to a conclusion there. Last night the Democratic counsel served a writ of mandamus issued yesterday by the Court, on the officials composing the Board. The Supreme Court will meet to-morrow to hear the return of the Board.

H. W. Purvis, Adjutant and Inspector-General, and member of the Board of Canvassers, says be has resigned his office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The change in affairs in South Carolina yesterday is viewed here in official circles as foreshadowing trouble to both political parties in that State. Numerous official dispatches have been received from Columbia regarding the action of the Returning Board in not complying with the orders of the Supreme Cou

PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Speaking of the situation in South Carolina, the Post, editorially, says: "The best thing the South Carolina Board of Canvassers can do is to reassemble, as it is reported that the Supreme Court of the State has ordered it to do. The country will not be satisfied with proceedings which look like sharp practice. We admit that the Supreme Court itself is not free from the suspicion of sharp itself is not free from the suspicion of sharp practice. It seems to us that the only question properly before it was the question whether the powers of the Board were purely ministerial or were judicial as well. Republicans in South Carolina say that the intention was that if the votes, when ministerially counted and reported to the Court, should not show a Democratic majority, the Court would direct a judicial canvass to be made in the hope of securing such majority. We do not say that this charge is well-lounded, but certainly the course of the Court invited criticism. No appearance of judicial sharp practice, however, can excuse the sharp practice of canvassers. The proceedings yesterday in South Carolina will proceedings yesterday in South Carolina will not convince the country that the canvass is honest and fair."

The Times editorial upholds the action of the South Carolina Board of Canvassers, as does also that of the Tvibune. The Sun has nothing to say.

yet, characterizing it as brazen and shameless robbery.

The Commercial Advertiser, editorially, says: "This action of the Board of State Canvassers of South Carolina has had a tremendous effect on certain Democrats, but then everything has transpired which seems to favor the Republicans, and they are this morning fairly beside themselves. The Democrats charge that the Board has been guilty of contempt for not waiting until a mandamus should be served on them, and indulge in all kinds of nonsense. If the Board has adjourned the Courts still remain, and if anything has been done irregularly it will doubtless be made all right. But that is not the point. We imagine the Democrats know the Board did its whole duty, but their plan being to yell fraud at every opportunity, they kept it up just now to be consistent."

LOUISIANA.

ALLAIRE'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The work of the Returning Board to-day discloses some of the beauties of the Electoral system. The vote of Iberville gave two of the Republican Electors 2,297, one 250, and five 354. This was the result of the treachery of Allaire, the negro Senator, who destroyed the tickets furnished him by the Republican State Central Committee, and had others printed, omitting the names of five of the Republican Electors. Natchitoches showed a similar discrepancy, both on the Republican and Democratic tickets. In that parish three of the Hayes Electors received 2,099 votes and five 1,588, and three of the Democratic Electors 1,761 and five 1,588.

THER OTHER PARISHES

were canvassed as follows: Madison—Hayes,

were canvassed as follows: Madison—Hayes, 2,521; Tilden, 323. Union—Hayes, 94; Tilden, 1,465. Plaquemines was compiled, but some objection was made, which will be decided tomorrow. The vote as completed was, Hayes, 1,754; Tilden, 712.

1,754; Tilden, 712.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The correspondent of the New York Herald having been excluded, in common with everybody cise, from the executive session of the Returning Board, he called a meeting of newspaper correspondents to get up a protest at a parlor in the St. Charles Hotel this evening. Several correspondents attended through curiosity, but the meeting was a fizzle.

curiosity, but the meeting was a fizzle.

TRUMBULL AND PALMER.

The news from South Carolina last night is said to have thrown ex-Senator Trumbull and ex-Gov. Palmer into a most distressing state of mind. The Evening Democrat describes the manner in which they received the intelligence in this graphic style: "The first intimation of the condition of affairs there was received through a private telegram from Senator Gordon to Senator Trumbull. Mr. Trumbull had no sooner read the few lines it contained than, throwing up his arms, he exclaimed vehemently, 'My God! what is the meaning of all this? and rushed to the telegraph office. In a few short minutes the whole truth was realized."

RETURNING BOARD PROCKEDINGS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2s—1:30 p. m.—The
Board met at 11:30. Present, for the Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Bigler, Trumbull, Julian,
and G. B. Smith; for the Republicans, Messrs.
Stoughton, Stevenson, Parker, Clarke, and
Farwell.

Gen. Anderson rose to a question of privilege, read an article from a newspaper, and: "I wish the public to know, and also the editor, who has probably not read the act under which this Board is acting, act 28th November, 1872, that since that time, when I resigned my position as member of the Returning Board on account of being a candidate for the Senate, the law has been changed. For the information of gentlemen present and others I will state that the law under which I was acting in 1870 and 1873 is different from the law under which I am acting. The present act, No. 8, of Novem-1873 is different from the law under which I am acting. The present act, No. 8, of November. 1872, does not state, as the act of 1870 stated, that no candidate will be eligible to sit on the Returning Board. Under the act of 1870, the Attorney-General, Gov. John Lynch, Gen. Longstreet, and myself were members of the Returning Board. I did not act on the Board which returned Gov. Kellogg or Gov. McEnery, but after this act of 1873 was signed by Gov. Warmoth it was required of the five persons Warmoth it was required of the five persons elected by the Senate that the Board should consist of a majority of members, which established a quorum, and in case of no quorum by death or otherwise, then the vacancies were to ing officers. Now it appears that the session of the Returning Board following this act, which was in January or February—I don't recollect what date the election took place— Gov. Welis—February.

Gov. Wells—February.

Gen. Anderson (continuing)—At any rate, the act became a law on the 20th of November, 1872, the Senate not being in session then. At the succeeding session the Senate elected the following officers: Gov. Wells, John Lynch, Gen. Longstreet, G. Casenave, and Louis M. Kenner. Subsequently, Mr. Lynch having resigned, I. T. C. Anderson, was elected by the Board one of its members. That is all the law says on the subject, and now I am acting under this law, and there is nothing in this law about a man being disqualified on the ground of being a candidate. If there was, I would not be sitting on this Board. Furthermore, I acknowledge my competitor was an Elector, but wish the public to understand I am not acting under the same law as I did in 1870, when I testified I was ineligible under that law. I hope this explanation is satisfactory.

CHARGES OF IRREGULARITIES.

Judge Spofford—Mr. President, I wish to present a motion in writing, with a statement of the Gov. Wells-Is it lengthy? Judge Spofford—No, sir; very short. Gov. Wells—Read it, then.

Gov. Wells—Read it, then.

The statement is as follows:

The undersigned, of counsel for the candidates on the Democratic-Conservative ticket, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that the Supervisors of Registration for fourteen parishes had not filed their returns here at the time the Board adjourned yesterday; that many of these returns are and have been for some time in the City of New Orleans, in the hands of the Republican Supervisors or of a Republican candidate for Congress; that proof of this fact appears in the addidavits filed relative to the Parishes of Ouachita, Lafayette, East Baton Rouye, Red River, Franklin, and others; that it appears from the statements made by Gen. G. C. Anderson before the Board, on Monday last, that the returns for St. Landry were in New Orleans on that day, though reported not filed yesterday—wherefore the undersigned move that the Supervisors, or other persons holding said returns, be ordered to bring the same before this

sey, Supervisor for Lafayette, had his returns here a week ago; that F. A. Clover, Supervisor for East Baton Rouge, has been here with his Supervisor of Red River, has been here with his returns for seven days past; that H. McKay, Supervisor of Franklin, forwarded his returns Supervisor of Franklin, forwarded his returns on the 12th inst., and is now in the city, and that George S. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, is in the City of New Orleans, and brought with him from Shreveport, and has had and still has under his control, some of the returns from Red annexed copy of a circular letter to the Supervisors of Registration from D. J. M. A. Jewett, of the Republican Campaign Committee, shows that they were instructed to bring the Republican vote of their parishes up to a presented figure.

lican vote of their parishes up to a presented figure.

Pen ling the reading of Judge Spofford's motion, Gen. Anderson remarked in regard to the returns from the Parish of St. Landry that they were not in the city, because he had ascertained upon the arrival of the steamer at Trenton yesterday that the Supervisor with the returns and a good many gentlemen. Democrats and Republicans, had been detained at the mouth of Red River by low water.

Judge Spofford—However, that does not affect the motion. I file that motion with the accompanying affidavit, and I ask the Board to take action upon it. I merely suggested the fact of this conduct on the part of the Supervisors, and it should receive further notice from the Board as

A BREACH OF LAW AND AN INFORMALITY.

visors, and it should receive further notice from the Board as

A BREACH OF LAW AND AN INFORMALITY.

Gov. Wells—If you will accompany your statements with facts, and point them out.

Judge Spofford—I have done this, sir.

Gov. Wells—if you have evidence of that fact we will take steps to get the returns here. But we have no authority to act. However, we will assume authority if we are convinced that the officers are here with the returns. It is their duty to file the returns here, and there is no authority by which we can force those gentlemen here.

Judge Spofford—I bring the fact to the attention of the Board. I will also file a motion in writing in regard to the order in which the Board might prescribe the taking up of the contested parishes. I don't care whether the Board takes them up alphabetically or not, but we desire to know what contested parishes will be taken up first.

Gov. Wells. We shall inform row whences.

sire to know what contested parishes will be taken up first.

Gov. Weils—We shall inform you whenever we take up the contested parishes.

Judge Spofford—But can't the Board state what parishes will be taken up first, so that we can have our witnesses present.

Gen. Anderson—I would suggest that we COMMENCE WITH SATON EQUER, as being most convenient to the city.

Judge Spofford—East Baton Rouge!

Gen. Anderson—Yes, sir. I shall recommend that myself, and don't know what course we will pursue.

that myself, and don't know what course we will pursue.

Judge Spofford—I think that is only a reasonable request.

Gov. Wells—We will take up East Baton Rouge. However, we will have to be governed by the length of the evidence that will be introduced, and we want to open a few contested parishes to see the extent of the evidence, and we will then take them up, so as to get through with the less contested ones. We would prefer that. We cannot well answer until we see what is the contest in the parishes.

Judge Spofford—Will the Board tell us what day East Baton Rouge will be taken up!

Gov. Wells—We may take it up to-day or to-morrow. However, if we find some difficulty in parishes we may open, where there are contests, we will pass on to another until you can get your witnesses.

Geu. Anderson—I would suggest that we issue an order or request to every Supervisor in the city who has not filed his returns to do so immediately.

Gov. Wells—That will be done. I will issue

mmediately.

Gov. Wells—That will be done. I will issue

Gov. Wells—That will be done. I will issue the order at once.

Gen. Anderson—Every one we can find will certainly receive a notice of that.

Gov. Wells—All Supervisors in the city will be required to do so at once.

LETTER FROM COL. BUSH

Col. Zacharie—I have a communication from Col. Bush to read.

Gov. Wells—Is it long?

Col. Z.—No, sir; it is very short.

Col. Zacharie read a letter from Col. Bush, Vice-President of the Democratic-Conservative State Central Committee, pressing on the Board the necessity of appointing Dr. Kennedy on the Board if the proceedings were to be conducted in a spirit of fairness and justice.

day.

Mr. McGloy stated that the document he had filed on Wednesday relating to the rules adopted by the Board was not a protest, but a suggestion intended to induce the Board to modify certain of the rules, especially the one referring to the reception of affidavits of officers of elections as prima facile evidence. He urged upon the Board the neccessity of taking application

The Clerk—No, sir; the returns are not in.
Col. Zacharie—Was not Morehouse one of the parishes reported in yesterday?
The Clerk—I could not tell until I see.
Col. Zacharie—I will ask the Board to order the Secretary to furnish a report of what returns are positively in the hands of the Board.
Gen. Anderson—We will prepare one for you.
Judge Spofford—The Parish of East Baton Rouge, I understand, will be first taken up today. I ask now that the gentlemen may allow us to examine the papers and protests immediately.

your witnesses here now without any request on our part. We will furnish you with a statement whenever there is a contest. You know the nature of the contest.

Mr. McGloy—I beg to differ with you in regard to your idea of the proceedings in the contest. As a matter of fact, we have the record before us, and we know the character of the demand against us, and we know what testimony we have to bring to meet that demand. If we are sueing we know the nature of our proceedings. We know the proof necessary to establish our claims.

Gov. Wells—That is very true; yet you know there is a contest and you ought to be prepared to meet it.

there is a consecutive to meet it.

Mr. McGloy—But we don't know what the nature of that contest is until we see the papers. If a man claims \$1,000, we must ascertain if his claim is based on a promissory note or for a horse. We know there are contests in these contests but we want to know the nature of

Judge Spofford—I understand that we are authorized to examine contested parishes...

Goy. Wells—The seals have not been broken.

We are going on with the uncontested parishes. When we are through with the noncontested parishes, we will go on with the

been examined by you we can have access to them?

Gov. Wells—Yes, sir.

Judge Spofford—Then I understand we shall have the privilege of inspecting them before any action is taken?

Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson together—Yes,

Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson together—Yes, yes. That is what we mean.

OPRINING THE PACKAGES.

The room was then cleared of all outsiders, and the Board went into executive session.

Gov. Wells—Bring the returns from Madison Parish. I believe there is no contest there. The returns from Madison Parish were brought in. The packages (two) were indorsed "Parish of Madison election returns. Philip Joseph, Supervisor," duly sealed. No postmark.

Gov. Wells—What is written upon the other package!

Supervisor," duly sealed. No postmark.

Gov. Wells—What is written upon the other package!

Gen. Anderson—It has some superscription [opening package]. I suppose it is the consolidated return. In one of the packages an envelope was found containing affidavits and a statement.

Gen. Anderson (reading)—"Consolidated statement Parish of Madison. Remarks: The election was held at different polls in conformity to law, except at the Poll 8, from which I have no returns, in regard to which you will find supplemental report. Signed, Philip Joseph, Supervisor of Registration. Sworn to 14th day of November, 1876. P. J. Watson, Clerk Thirteenth Judicial District Court."

Mr. G. B. Smith—Is that supplemental report attached to that?

Gen. Anderson—No. This report states that the election was held properly and in accordance with law. Now, the supplementary report says at Poll 8 the election was held properly and in accordance with the law up to the time the poll closed, which was 6 o'clock. When the counting of the votes commenced,

A BODY OF ARMED MEN APPRARED, and, presenting their guns and pistols at the heads of the Commissioners, took forcible possession of the box and took it away, since which time it has not been seen or heard of. Nothing is known of the vote cast at this poll, except from the sworn statement of the two Commissioners at that poll. Their statement gives the following result; Kellogg, 33: Burch, 63; Marks, 63: Sheldon, 63; Levisce, 63; Brewster, 63; Joffreyon, 63; Packard, 63; Antoine, 68. All others and parish officers, 63.

Gov. Palmer—Is that Poll 8!

Gen. Anderson—No, sir. Shall we proceed with the count!

Gov. Wells—We might complete the balance and leave this poll over.

Then Gen. Anderson read from the consolidated statements the vote for Presidential Electors: "Kallogx, 2,521. The other Republicans about the same. Tilden Electors, McEnery, 332; Wyckliff, 415; 8t. Martin, 331.

TALLAHASSES, Nov. 28.—The Court before which the case of injunction against the Governor and mandamus against the Returning-Board was to be tried met this morning. The court-room was crowded. The Governor presented through counsel au affidavit, in which he stated that he had never made up his mind to canvass the vote, and has not stated to any one that he had done so; that even up to present writing he had not decided he was empowered to canvass the votes.

writing he had not decided he was empowered to canvass the votes.

The Democratic counsel, disregarding this affidavit, argued that the Governor had no right to canvass the Electoral vote, but that such right resided in the Canvassing-Board, and further that the Court did not have jurisdiction over the Governor in restraining him from doing what he was empowered by law to do, but in restraining him from performing an act he had no right to perform under the law.

He said that an injunction issued against the Governor by a Judge on the Bench would have no more effect than if it was issued by a private individual. He abjured the Judge to carefully consider the risk he ran in issuing a writ of injunction that could not be enforced by any legitimate procedure if the Governor was determined to resist it.

Gen. Barlow did not enter into the merits of

The decision will be probably reached tomorrow. There is some excitement in the city.
It is very generally believed the Governor will
not obey the injunction even if issued to-morrow. The Republicans all deny that the Court
has a shadow of jurisdiction.

The Secretary of State says this evening that
three counties—Dade, Brevard, and Lafayette—
have not yet been heard from.
POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CANYABING
BOARD.



UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR

and quantity, of fine goods, consisting of Cartwright & Warner's

and 20 threads.

FLOUR.

LUNCHES. LAST DAY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE At 119 & 121 LA SALLE-ST.

South Park

Stockholders' Meeting.

The South Carolina Muddle as

The Louisiana Returning Board Does a Small Day's Work.

of the Electoral Vote.

Court.

loard is based upon the law which requires the General, and State-Treasurer. Those voting in

ept the Secretary of the State. ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

see.
Mr. Kenner—Poll 3, McEnery, 130.
Gen. Anderson—That is right.
Mr. Kenner—Deblanc, 138; Leary, 133; Cobb,
138; Krass, 138; Nichols, for Governor, 138.
Gen. Anderson—That is right. The other
side gets nothing. Now give us Poll 2.
Mr. Kenner—Poll 2, McEnery, 44.
Gen. Anderson—That's right.
Mr. Kenner—Wyckliff, 44; St. Martin, 44; all
the way 44 for Tilden Electors. Nichols gets
for Governor 44.
Gen. Anderson—That's right.

Gen. Barlow did not enter into the merits of the case at all, but merely stood upon the of jurisdiction of the Court.

At the close of his argument the cour

GOOD WORDS

Last Day of the Northwestern Christian Conven-HI MOIT HATS.

Services Marked with Spe-Pervor.

How to Bring Non-Church-Goers into the Fold.

Mr. Moody Takes a Hand at Question and Answer.

And Satisfies Some Querists as to Methods of Practical Work.

Lotteries, and Kissing for a Price. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin Speaks

He Takes Decided Ground Against

at the Noonday Prayer-Meeting. Discussion of the Subject,

How to Reach Young Men."

Mr. Moody Shows the Uses and Neces sity of Inquiry-Meetings,

And Quotes Numberless Instances from Holy Writ.

The Great Revivalist Answers the Opponents of "Instantaneous Conversion."

NON-CHURCH-GOERS.

HOW TO GET HOLD OF THEM. aird and last day's sessions of the Christ-tion were begun at 10 o'clock yester, in the Tabernacle, by the discussion

derweit is a south beautiful in each burst up it from of Mr.

Moody's fittle pain, on the platform. Mr. Moody fittle pain, on the platform of the platform of

special method of the control of the

to carry the bread; and that they could do easily enough.

As Mr. Moody was telling us the other day, perhaps Peter was afraid his part of a loaf would not go around, and so he broke off a small piece at first; but when he found that it did not grow smaller he gave the next man a larger piece, and then went on giving every one all he wanted. There is plenty of the bread for us, and for those whom we have to feed, and the disciple siways finds he has more bread after he has been distributing it than he had to begin with. There was enough for the 3,000 men, besides women and children, and twelve basketsful left; and if there had been 50,000 there would have been bread enough, and perhaps fifty baskets left.

Another point: Every man got into personal connection with the people whom he fed; the bread did not rain down from Heaven upon them, but each man took the bread and distributed it personally; parisaps giving a plece to a designate here

OUR YOUNG MEN. WHAT MORE CAN WE DO FOR THEM? The Convention came together promptly at 3 o'clock. Pending the arrival of Mr. Moody, the vast congregation sang the second hymn-""Ris

INQUIRY-MEETINGS.

GOIDS VOUNCE MENN.

WALL SOURCE AND TO DO TO THEME IN THE CONTROLLED AND THE CONTROLLED A

by Mr. Moody on the Conversion." Mr. M. Quite a number of les preach that a sinner or uninster said to me, work; it goes on in gerous decirins to proven the control of God say that does not year of God say that does not growth and progress a child masthe boreducated. The from the form of God, not god the say of the say of the say is god the say in the say is a well try to educate an usu will be say the say in the say in the say; he would have but you see, it was not his right inguirers; and whill say one Sunday not inquirers; and whill say one Sunday not inquirers in sunday not inquirers in sunday not inquirers. Noah's righteousne ark? I see it i

Hid a

was present at the T opening prayer was b pastor of the Ada St Scripture lesson was the Epistle of John, by that is a very imports

takes in the whole that Jesus is the Moody laid special "He that hath the not the Son of Go

After the reading, choir and congregation for the Soh of Thy, lot in giving out the mo of the week. Mr. Mos converted the other church for twenty yea Hall one Sunday as "Watching and Walt who there was up than him. He was saved, as preaching the Gospel non-church goers. It is very hard to get the city he made a barbarians, everyhed shall be happy to promit in the same with good effect, just Then followed.

ly go to Christ and ask hon-mid receive that precious t, they are discussing and tings, and trying to bring and to find Him out with tellects. The religion of ther of investigation; it is a A man came to me as soon his noon, and said: "Can ment." I said: "No but it to the Lord, and

im. Art Thou He that should rancher?

Il. They had their little arising in their minds, and into the hundry ment and her hundry ment and her hundry ment and honest laquiry away. He was all the set inquirers. Therefore he we fill Master. Don't let us we fill Master. Don't let us we fill ming to Christ; let us me to the inquiry ruom and those heavenly traths so ht. Now let us look at the their man the total verse?

to an inquiry meeting, and low don't want such meet-there is no conversion, no cannot be much blessing

one ever laught were taught in That wenderful doctrine of recnt, not to a multitude, but to demus. Many pastors like to a great many at a time, but don't ne or two; but it is a great deal one and secure his soul for the ch to a thousand and not get any. en you preach to a crowd to get ermon to themselves, they will description fits some of their loath to lay the point at their len you get down to talk to one wake up and thinks food means knew Christ was speakand the result was that you find him slanding up in the shen Christ was dead and His shen Him, you find him doing what harly people talk against Nicodeare were more like him to speak. The days. In the darkest hour here, when every eye turned at simust every heart proved unsmus comes out in the midst of takes down the body and anyounds of cintment. As Andrew magine that when he took the ands and feet he turned to Jesus minds me of what You fold me for you. As Moss lifted up the erness, even so shall the Son of othat to man shall perish, but ting ille! Oh! he never forget a Curist; and many a soul in Chliget the interview with some one

OF CHRIST AND THE CROSS. that night as the one on which to the pir and placed on the offer pir and placed on the one was put into their months. He was a superior of the control of t

man at the well; that was an inson of God was ready to talk
mg but an inquiry-meeting. If
facted in sin, and her terrible
fore her, she perhaps wouldn't
to talk; but He met her right
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moment she got one draught of
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to me south and set it on
to the south and set it on
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to this hand-to-hand work.
the son of God ever preached
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all work. You can sowely
that has not been led to Carist
sal. All the preaching serill never find any one. At the
sering when they tell about
y never say they were conm. We may find them conmet tis in the inquiry-room
ith some individual they get
an inquiry-meeting. It
ought to be grad to ought to be did to encourage the people to ery we do to be saved?" I can set will say, you that doe't you. — Well, if Christ was was in Judes, we would go those things." But on the was gone; He was in heaven; in pressing around Peter, and all do to be saved. And if Gospel don't produce this a cry out. "What shall we is something wrong with it. Word, or if we do we don't host power; and if we don't not the spirit of inquiry in we it was part of inquiry in we it up and begin to pray, we we were the same was a super constant.

AIM AT RESULTS

per tout every man that was laboresied that they per though the state of the navie.

See those it is implied, meeting, but, shall all the state of t

Service and the property of th

THE COURTS. Mr. Garrison Files an Amendment to His Gas Bill.

Record of Judgments and New Suits-Bankruptcy Business.

An amendment was yesterday filed by C. K. Garrison to his bill of complaint against the City of Chicago and the People's Gas-Light's Coke Company, to prevent the proposed lighing of the West Division with oil. In this amendment the complainant says he is the owner of Lot 16 and the west 22 3-13 feet of Lot IT. Block 17, in S. F. Smith's Subdivision of the N. E. 14 of the E. 14 of Sec. 18, 89, 14, on West Adams street; also, Lots 21 and 22, Block 1, in Union Park Addition, on West Lake street, and Lots I and 2, Block 23, Sec. 19, 39, 14, on Ashland avenue. He has been heavily taxed for gas for lighting the above streets, and his property is materially enhanced in value by the gas-lamps and lighted streets. If the use of gas be discontinued, therefore, it will appreciably affect the value of his land, and if the service-pipes which connect the lamps with the street mains are disconnected or the gas-burners removed, such serious lenkage will result that the loss or consumption of gas cannot be cut off from the mains on account of the rights of private consumers, and the actual loss cannot be secertained in any suit at law. From 1984, including 1876, appropriations have been made vearly by the Common Council to pay the Common Council to pay the Common Council to pay the Gas-Light and gas has been the only lighting land gas has been the only lighting land the principal streets, and the principal streets, and the principal streets, and the secural loss cannot be secretained in any suit at law. From 1984, including 1876, appropriations have been made for erecting lamp-posts in the West Division under countract of Oct. 5, 1880, and by the Chiese Company, and the complainant therefore thins; it has rights which the city is bound to respect.

Angellna M. Jennings filed a bill yesterday against her husband, decore Jennings, asking for a divorce on account of his adultery.

Angellna M. Jennings filed a bill yesterday against her husband, decore Jennings, asking for a divorce do benefit of the second pay the company and the

Assignee of Behrens, to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,000 on Lot 1 of the Resubdivision

reads: "The meritorious leasure of Mr. Butternut's pumpkin-seeds lies in their symmetrical
finish and artistic curve at the smaller end, as
well as a peculiar fullness in the middle, indicative of a certain richness and fine flavor. The
pies made from Mr. Butterunt's pumpkins,
raised from these seeds, will doubtless possess
a fruftiness and bouquet de pumpkin unattainable by pies made from pumpkins raised from
any other seed.

"Dubbs.

ble by ples made from pumpkins raised from any other seed.

"Dubbs, "Rubbs,"

And when we come to Peanut's report we find his pumpkin-seed commended "for an average of symmetry at both the large and small ends, which while neither the large end taken singly may have attained as regards shape the peculiar excellence of Acorn's pumpkin seed, nor the small end regarded as an end, taken all by theelf, may equal in artistic finish the merits of Butternut's pumpkin-seed, still the average Peanut's pumpkin-seed, regarded as an average, may doubtless be considered a superior average than that attained by the product of either Acorn or Butternut, although in special points of merit Peanut's pumpkin-seeds will rank one or-two degrees in the scale lower than the abovementioned Acorn's or Butternut's pumpkin seeds.

Dubbs, "Scaubbs."

You will see that by this ingenious method of award everybody is guaranteed a superior article; everybody gets a medal; everybody gains the highest possible prize, and everybody, especially in the plano, patent churn, reaper, mower, and sewing-machine line, has the opportunity of starting in the commendation of his wares just where he commenced before the Centennial, and fighting his battles all over again.

THE YOUNGERS.

Their Plea of Guilty. Their Plea of Gullty.

1 Dispace to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Nov. 20.—Court did not meet this morning until 10 o'clock, but long before that bour the room was filled with anxious spectators awaiting the arraignment of the prisoners, while in the streets were crowds who watched for the approach of the procession from the jall to the court-room. The three brothers were made ready for appearance in court, the shackles from their feet removed, and the three hand-cuffed together, Cole in the middle, Bob upon the right, and Jim upon the left, Sheriff Barton and two deputies, the guard of men armed with needle-guns, and the aunt and sister of the prisoners made up the escort, the boys stepping off buoyantly and chatting to each other as they marched. The court-room was reached by the back-stairs while the crowd rushed in at the front door. The prisoners took seats near the Judgu's bench, Mrs. Twyman and Miss Younger attheir side. The ladieswere heavily veiled, but one could not but mark the striking resemblance between the sister and Jim, and the very distinct traces of family features alike in the face of Cole, the older of the brothers. The boys looked well—they were neatly dressed, and were cool and collected, betraying no nervousness. Bob smiled serenely as he turned to make a remark to Cole, at which the baldheaded brother seemed somewhat amused. Jim deferred to Cole, as usual, and chatted now and then with Mrs. Twyman, who sat familing herself with Jim's black felt hat. Upon Miss Younger's face there was no other expression than of unutterable sadness, and, with the exception of with Jim's black felt hat. Upon Miss Younger's face there was no other expression than of unterable sadness, and, with the exception of but now and then a glance at her three brothers, she seemed oblivious to what was about her, and taken up with her own thoughts. Court was called to order, Sheriff Barton ordered the crowd to find seats, and Mr. Baxter, advancing to the Judge's stand, holding in his hand the three indictments, said:

holding in his hand the three indictments, said:

"The State calls for the arraignment of Thomas Coleman Younger, James Younger, and Robert Younger upon indictment No. 1, found against them on the 17th inst. for the murder of Joseph Lee Heywood."

"The prisoners are in court and prepared to plead," said Mr. Rutledge, rising from his seat and savancing.

"I suppose the irons should be removed," remarked Mr. Barter.

"We waive that ceremony, we waive it," said Mr. Bachelder. "It is only a ceremony, and not essential," and he advanced and spoke to Mrs. Twyman and Miss Younger. The prisoners remained implacable, with no change in expression, and only one or two nervous movements of the hands upon the part of Cole. Then the counsel for the defense and the prosecuting attorney entered into consultation for a few moments, at the conclusion of which the irous from the wrists of the prisoners were removed.

"Call the prisoners up. one by one." said the

tion for a few moments, at the conclusion of which the irons from the wrists of the prisoners were removed.

"Call the prisoners up, one by one," said the Court.

"I call for the arraignment of Thomas Coleman Tounger," said Mr. Baxter.

"I call for the arraignment of Thomas Coleman Tounger," said Mr. Baxter.

"Cole rose slowly, walked coolly to a position directly in front of the Judge and near to Mr. Baxter, the two looking each other completely in the eye. His hands were behind his back and then fell nervously at his side.

"You are called to plead to indictment No. It is add Mr. Baxter. "You understand which the fell nervously at his side.

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"You are called to plead to indictm

ready, and the prisoners advanced. The frons were removed, and they stood facing the Judge. "Have you anything to say—any reason why sentence should not be pronounced?" asked the Court. The three brothers simultaneously shook their heads, and responded indistinctly, "No!" "Not one of you?" again asked the Court, addressing Cole.

"Nothing," was the response.

"It becomes myduty, then," said Judge Lord, "to pass sentence upon you. I have no words of comfort for you, or dealre to reproach or deride you. While the law leaves you life, all its pleasures, all its hopes, all its joys, are gone out from you, and all that is left is the empty shell. I sentence you, Thomas Coleman Younger, to be confined in the State prison at hard labor to the end of your natural life; and you, James Younger, that you be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, to the end of your natural life; and you, Robert Younger, that you be confined in the State Prison to the end of your natural life."

The sentence was received by the three brothers without a movement of a muscle or change of expression. When Judge Lord had finished they furned and took their seats, while an expression of satisfaction and relief swept over their faces. Jim sat next his sister, a modest and rather handsome young woman, who during all these proceedings had sat with sorrow depicted upon her face, and occupied with her own thoughts. He leaned over to comfort her, and she burst into tears, dropping her head on his shoulder, while the only arm at liberty was thrown about her with rarest gentleness to support her. He made some remarks to Mrs. Twyman, who, too, had given way to her feelings, but there was no expression of giving way upon the faces of the three murderers. The handcuffs had meantime been affixed, and the brothers were led away, while Messrs. Batchelder and Rutledge advanced and gave to the weeping women the support they so much needed.

The prisoners will be removed to Stillwater as soon as possible.

D. N. BASH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Caneac

SAN FRANCISCO. Nov. 16.—FRIEND RAY: I notice in one of your Chicago papers of recent date a card from D. N. Bash, in which he states that he has paid me in full (through some real-estate transaction) the claim of \$2,000 held by E. V. Robbins, etc. (but now belonging to you) against him.

It is but justice to all parties concerned for me to state that I have never had any real-estate transactions with him, nor has he ever paid, or offered to pay, me one cent on said claim. I am very traly yours.

E. V. Robbins.

SEAL SALD SALVES Marten, French Silver Fox, FUR TRIMMINGS—Marten, French Silver Coney, all styles and prices, from 50c per yard upwards.

Goods will be sent C. O. D. by express subject to examination.

DELLS! B! POR CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES, made from pure copper and in, now received and in stock. HITCHCOCK & WALKER, agents, 58 South Canal 41. ESPEY'S FRAGRANT CREAM FOR BOUGH hands, face, &c., free at the drug stores. Lands, Iace, &c., free at the drug stores.

ADJES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING BOARD AND tery best of care during confinement, and no questions asked, can hear of such a place by addressing MRS. H. R., Carrier No. 3, Northwest Station F. O., city.

City.

DHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &C., WHO WISH GENuine chartered University degrees, can address,
inclosing 10 cents, J. R. YULLE, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD BASE-BURNER PARLORheater, medium size; must be cheap. Address
L 24, Tribune office. WANTED-MEN WHO SELL BOOKS AND NOV-elites to take Agents Guide out; circulation, 10,000; 3 mos., 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dear-lors st. born-st.

10 OUTFIT FREE-990 PER MONTH OR DIAGREE COMMISSIONS. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A SLENDID SQUARE grand Chickering pianoforte, full agraffe, and all latest improvements, four round corners, rich carved legs and lyre. List price, \$800; will sell for \$350, E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. legs and lyre. List price, \$800; will sell for \$350. E.
T. MARTIN, 138 State-st.

CREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—
IN EVER AND ELEGANT PLANOS AND ORGANS,
FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Recent extensive purchases causile us toonfer inducements in prices of planos and organs absolutely impossible when goods are bought at regular factory figures. We sell
A MagNIFICENT NEW PIANO AT \$240
for which we might easily get \$300 or \$350, or even
more, and then sell cheaper than our competitors, but
as we can afford to sell at \$240 we do it, being determined to maintain our reputation.
AS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLANO HOUSE
IN CHICAGO OR THE WEST.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

T. YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE ORGAN OR

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE ORGAN OR plano line, either to buyer rent, and want a bargain, call on N. GOOLD 4 SON, 24 State-st.

IT IS ECONOMY TO RENT PLANOS AT PRESENT prices; instruments on commission at cost prices and easy terms. William R. PROSER, 215 State-st., near Adams.

MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

We sell elegant new pianos on the 'Installment Pian, "ganbing shose who do not find it convenient to pay the whole price down, to make payments montally we charge only our regular case prices, adding interest for deferred payments.

B. T. MARTIN.

WE HAVE SOME SPLENDID PARLOG ORGANS as greatly reduced prices; \$56, \$75, \$100, \$125, being a heavy dissount from regular prices. R. T. MARTIN, 155 State-st. AOUSEHOLD GOODS.

LINTIRE FURNITURE OF HOUSE 1472 SOUTH
Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.
Must be sold to-tes; Call early for bargains.
POR SALE—AN ELEGANT FARLOR SET OF 12
pleces, silk rep and plush, cheap. G 49. Tribune.
DLACK WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES FOR 825;
pairior suites, 835, 845, 856. All kinds furniture sold on monthly payments. Union Furniture Company, 503 West Madison-st.

poid on monthly payments. Union Furniture Company, to west Madison-4t.

POSITIVE CLOSING OUT

FINTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE

PARLOR SUITS REDUCED 28 TO 40 PER CENT.

CHAMBER SUITS REDUCED 25 TO 40 PER CENT.

LOW PRICES CUT DOWN.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

A good Parior or Chamber Seit as low as \$25.

A few vary elegant suits at a great marriace.

STS PARLOR SUITS REDUCE TO \$50.

SO CHAMBER SETS REDUCE TO \$50.

SO CHAMBER SETS REDUCE TO \$50.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTRAD COMPANY

sell furniture. carpets, takes, crookery, etc. : also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. 282 West Madison st.

A BSOLUTS DIVOROES—UNPRINCIPLED PARties advertise divorces (?) for causes not recognized
by the laws of any State. All who desire "legal divorce," without any sunecessary publicity or personal
presence, may correspond or call at law office of P.
MONTGOMERY, leg Washington-st., Room is, Chicago.

D IVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence
Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
in every State and Territory for incompatibility,
etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 17 years
experience. A GOOBRICH, 134 Dearbora-st.

HENRY'S COMMENTARIES e VOLUMES, \$10; 5
quires note paper, 30 cents; 250 envelopes, 30
cents; medical library, less than half price. CHAPIN.

5 PAID POR WEBSTER'S DIOTIONARY.

60. Highest cash price paid for books CHAPIN'S Original Old Book Store, 91 Madison-st., opposite
Tribune Building.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY-DR. LITTLE FROM POLAND And Russian hospitals: Dr. Dexier, late of the Bellview Hospital, New York, care all diseases that humanity is held to. Cancers cured without knife or caustic. Tape-worm expelled in three hours. Office and consultations strictly private. 122 Dearborn-sk., corner Medicon. Eleganty furnished rooms, with board, for patients from the country.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-100X143 FEET ON STATE-ST., A CORBer, north of Twelfth-st.; a bargain for a Smilleer,
58:178 feet on Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-u.; for
178 feet on Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-u.; for
178 feet on Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-u.; for
178 feet on Twenty-fight-st., corner Pufland-av., adiable for manufacturing purposes; cheap.
HENRY L. HILL. 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-S. SOO. FINE OCTAGON MARRIEfront house, 10 rooms, brick barn, fronting east on
Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st.; \$4,500 cash,
balance on time. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick house, 2a.534, all modern improvements; loc.
894x184, southwest corner Michigan and Dourling-art;
one of the finest corner on Michigan-av.; ist can be
divided; bottom prices and terms casy. Inquire on
premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-PARK RIDGE-TWO-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with harn, 31,000; only \$200 down. New 2-story 13-room house, \$1,200; only \$200 down. Three-room cotters and two-lots, \$500; only \$200 down. The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of \$15.

HIA BROWN, 142 Lasselle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT. One block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and 55 monthly cheapest properly in market, and shown free; abscrace free; 10-cont trais already on. IIIA BROWN, 142 Lasselle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. OR SALE-A WELL-IMPROVED STOUR AND grain farm of each acres, in Medicinty County, 58 files from Chicago: S.C. per acre; S.C. 00 down; balco. \$3,000 per year, 8 per cent interest. Also, farm o miles from Chicago: SO acres well, improved. \$25 er acres \$1,500 down; balcone, \$1,500 per year, \$25 er acres \$1,500 down; balcone, \$1,500 per year, \$25 er acres \$1,500 down; balcone, \$1,500 per year, \$25 each interest. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Fabilityton-st.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE, FOR GASH, \$3,000 OF \$4,00 medium-sized house, North Side; must be in respectable locality. B. POWELL & 60., 62 North Clark-8.

TO RENT-BRICK COTTAGE OF THERE ROOMS with kitchen, bard, and carriage house, of large lot, furnished or unfurnished; responsible to a good party at 230 Rebecca-st. Inquire at 174 Blue letand-av.

To marble front; all modern improvements, gas-fatures and furnace. Inquire at Rooms 25 or 27, 158 Washington-st.

To RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

To RENT-THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, on Wabash-av., Les minutes walk from Madison-st. Inquire of Billings, 168 State-st., Room 3.

To RENT-NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; also unfurnished for light housekeeping; cheap. 78 Rast van Buren-55.

Stores,

TO RENT-BASEMENT, THIRD AND FOURTH floors, 122 East Lake-st., and all the following, which are all situated on South Clark-st.; store 311, basement 222 and 318, office rooms in building 128 and 136, Kentaucky Block, sieeping-rooms and rooms suitable for housekeeping purposes in building 222 to 226; rents low to good tennits. Apply to MALCOM Mc-NEILL, 224 South Clark-st., Boom 2. Offices.

TO RENT-LARGE OFFICE OF TWO ROOMS, with yoult, wash-bowl, and mantel, heated by steam. Extra large windows. Very low to the 1st of May. 20 and 21, No. 144 Dearborn-st., corner Madiam. WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL FURNISHED COTtage or floor till ist of May by a gentle man and
wife; no children; state location and price. Address
H34, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-AT ONCE, A STONEfront house of not more than 5 rooms, with modern conveniences, in a desirable neighborhood, north
of Twenty-second-st and east of State, if possible; rent
not to exceed \$20. Address K 45, Tribune office, before 12 a. m. to-day. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of plano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARTIES WISHING ONE can be accommodated. References given and required.

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY turnished second-story front alcove room, with board; references required.

North Side.

241 OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE SOUTH front rooms to let with board. All modern conveniences; also, single rooms.

250 INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, single or en suite. References.

DOARD—AND 3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS BY gentleman, wife, four children (2, 5, 7, and 8,), infant, and nurse, in some hotel or private family. Address, stating terms, etc., k 24, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife on South Side; room to be afrontone, on second floor, with hot and cold water, and grate. The table must be first-class. Address, stating lowest terms, H 85, Tribune office. H 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN ON SOUTH SIDE
north of Fourierenth-st., on West Side east Union
Park. Address K 27, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Bandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, or other collaterals; also money loaned on furniture without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3. Large And Small, Sums To Loan on Real, estate at lowest rates. M. C. BALDWIN & CQ., 86 LaSalic-st., Roben 28.

Lasalic-st., Ro

M eriy in suns to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 185 South Clark's.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS IN Illinois; money on hand, no delay, if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

TO DISCOUNT—\$2,000 OF WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, and Miscouri school warrants; interest 10 per cent. Address N. E. WOOD & CO., Evanston, Ill., or Buz 340, city.

TO LOAN—\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, AND either amounts on Gook County real estate. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

OPER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY in sums of \$4,000 or over. Commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st. \$500 \$600, \$1,000, OR \$1,200 TO LOAN ON NER & BOND, 102 Washington st.
\$3.500 TO LOAN. APPLY TO WILLIAM H.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A LIVE MAN, WITH \$4,000 CASH, CAN SECURE, on account of sickness, half-interest in an oldestablished, legitimate cash business; sales last year, \$200,000; profits, \$10,000. If you have not the eash and good references do not apply. Address K 30, Tribune office. and good references do not apply. Address A 34, Thomsomes.

A LADY ENGAGED IN A GENTERL OFFICE A business wants to meet an intelligent gentleman, a No. 1 correspondent, with \$200 to \$200 cash. Room 8, 113 East Madison-st.

Post SALE—OR BERT—A BAKERY WITH GOOD customers, very cheap; location excellent. Inquire at 235 fifth-av.

FOR SALE—DRUG STOCK THAT WILL INVOICE \$2,000 to \$3,500; store occupies most desirable location of any in the city: stock nest and clean; no rubbish; good prescription and general trade. Bath-ractory reagons will be given for wishing to sell. Address P. O. Lock-Box 1,203, lows City, is.

dress F. O. Lock-Box 1, 208, lowa City, Ia.

POR SALE—A FINE CONFECTIONERY, OYSTER, and confee-house, as 173 Twenty-second-st., under Avenue House.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY AND WANT A BUSINESS sure to realize a fortune speedily, as investigation will show, call immediately at 134 South Clark-st., Room 13.

YOUNG MAN. HAVE YOU FROM \$150 TO \$500 Cash? Do you want one-half interest in a business that positively pays \$500 per month? Investigate. 79 Dearborn-St., Roum 14.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE 5 LOTS AT WAUKEGAN AND 10 LOTS at South Chicago, which I will exchange for dry goods. Address C 86, Tribune office.

I Wooden place goods for good mortgages on Entara real estate. A LESTER, 371 Broadway, N. X.

TO EXCHANGE—GENTLE PONT 8 YEARS OLD for billiard table. Address B 6, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BENTLE PONT 8 YEARS OLD buggy. Apply at 237 South May-4.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—600 ACRES OF VERY are land in a thriving town in Texas for a stock of goods. L. S. DAVISON, 142 LASSIC-81. ECONT 2. THREE GOOD TOP BUGGIES SUITABLE FOR business use, Hall & Partietta, Tealfroake's, and Brown's make, as \$100 each. Also in stock so assortment of express wagons and trucks made by the Abold, Downing Company, Concord. N. H. Inspection solicited. PENNOYER & CO., 302 wishesh-av. WANTED-TO BUT-A CAR-LOAD OF CHEAP
mares in good fiesh; no objection to being sore in
front feet; large ones preserred. 218 and 222 Twentysecond-st.
WESTON & CO.—AUCTION SALES TUESDAYS, SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO CAN LOS his employer \$300; money secured. Call from m. to 5 p. m., Room 6, 135 East Madison et.

WANTED-MAN TO GUT PATTERNS OF CORnice work. Apply as Mineteenth and Grove-th.
WANTED-AT THE SANDS BOUSE, CORNES
wabash-av. and Mailison-et.. 8 good cargineser.
a sober, industrious man who has took and can do his
own repairing.
WANTED-ONE SHOEMAKER, THIS MORNING.
by CLEMENT MATTHES, 121 North Sangamon-st.
WANTED-A FEW FIRST-CLASS MASONS, CAPpenters, and masters. Apply to P. J. SEXTON,
30 and 60 Patrict av.

WANTED-300 RAILEOAD LABORERS. \$1.00 bridge mes. \$2.00 ber day; 100 choppers. \$2 per day; 100 bridge mes. \$2.00 ber day; 100 thought fare to Cairo. \$7.50 ber day for Missouri; three to Cairo. \$7.50 also 100 cost miners at J. H. SPERBECK & CO. \$5. at West Randolph 48.

WANTED-32 RAILEOAD LABORERS; FIEE Yare; 26 woodchoppen at \$1 per cord; 30 coal-miners; free fare E. A. ANGELL, southwest corpor Market and Lake-sts.

miners; free fare. R. A. ANGRIA, continuent cores Market and Lake-sts.

Miscoliancom.

Miscoliancom.

Wanted-so Men at 8500 a Monte Spilling Wour fetter book. No more of variet said. Sample copy, worth \$3, free. Send stamp for circular. Excelsive Manufacturing Company, so Madison-st. and 132 Dearborn-st. Chicago.

Wanted-men to Sell 19 New Articles its said at Jackson-st. Chicago.

Wanted-men to Sell 19 New Articles and at Jackson-st. Chicago.

Wanted-men to Sell the New Combination of the Monte of the Sell and Sell and

WANTED—A DESIRARE SITUATION, WITH fair salary, for a young man with good reference and cash scurffy, can be had by addressing A T S. Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK TWO IN family, must be good pisin cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with reference, as 636 Washer, and work in a private family of six. Call at basement-door is Aberdeen st.

WANTED—ACT 898 INDIANAAV., A COMPETENT COOK, best of references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, AMERICAN, OD Swede girl to do general housework; wages \$1 per week. Call at 380 Calumet-av. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 140 East Jackson-st., corner Clark.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Call this afternoon at 807 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR FUR SEWING AT
274 Forquer-st.

Nursect.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; GERMAN PREFERred; at 750 Wabash-av. Please call at basement WANTED-A HEALTHY WET-NURSE WITH good breast of milk; Irish preferred. Apply to DR. T. S. HOYNE, \$17 Wabash-av.. from 1 to 2 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO LADIES and gentlemen with good eddress and reference.

Call at 110 learborn st., Boom 6, and investigate. I. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-OF TRUST, BY AN ENSglish man of business: is thoroughly acquainted with
financial operations. Hes, Tribute office.
SITUATION WANTED-A POSITION IN A DRUG
store; city or country. References given. Address
H 78, Tribune office. Nore: City of country. References given. Address H 78, Tribune difice.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 Syears of age: has had eight years experience in the wholesale clothing business. M 10, Tribune difies.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH-man in any capacity for his board; formerly book-keeper. Address REW, Young Men's Christian Association.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN,
Clerk in store, or so drive business wagon; good
references given as to honesty. A Sa, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND
competent woman to take charge of a restaurant,
laundry, or would do washing and mending for a few
gentiemen at her home. Address D 52, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of ris as cook or to do general housework; best of city references if required. Call for two days at 28 Kan Huron st.

SUITUATION WANTED-AN ELDERLY WOMAN Wishes a home; high wages not an object. To Arcade court, Y.M.C.A. Building.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and fron, or do general housework in small family; good references given. Call or address 280 Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE of the cook, wash, and fron, or will do housework in a private family; good references if required. Call at 1040 Butterfield-st., shar Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A PLAIN GOOK, GOOD washer and frongr; no objection to the country. If Arcade-court, Y. M. C. A Bridding.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PIAST CLASS GER-bridge of the country of

Senantification.

Senantificat

French dressmaker, by the day or week. Address F 81, Tribune office.

Housekeepers. CitUATION WANTED—By A LADY OF EXPENDING tience, as housekeeper in first-class boarding-house, private family, or wisewers family; wares not so much an object as place and home. A 83 Tribune. CitUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A pespeciable and trenty person. Please call at Mrs. A STEPHENS, 453 South State-st., one fight rest.
CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young, active, and experienced woman; references given and required. Address Mrs. A G. 46 Munt-s.

Employment Agencama.
CITUATIONS WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by A STEPHENS, 483 SOUTH STATE IN WANT OF Spood Scandinavian and German female heip, can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE's often, so Milwautze-as.

CITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN LADI Would de teaching, corplying, citering, or light housekeeping for a home. Heat of references gives and required. Address E 78, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. POUND—A BAY MARK WITH WHITE SPOT ON Inck. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. 100 West Moorus-6.

ROUND—RECOVERED BY THE CHICAGO NEWS-crit was a same by proving property and paying advertisement. Incur of ME-THE MILSOM as stand corner same and Matinor-6s, between 7 and 6 clock p. m. FOUND—A PUR ROBE, APPLY AT see MICHI-gas-sv.

L OST—A POCKET-BOOK, ON LINCOLN-ST., BE-turn is to due West Indiana-si., where a reward will be paid. Tort—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A BLACK rester dog. Finder will be liberally rewarded by rester dog. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to 707 Webssh-Av.

OTRAYED—LARGE RED COW. HAD BELL ON. JIMOTRASHO of ber will be liberally rewarded. WM. PARKS, corner Loomis see Hartson-sts.

OTRAYED—OR STOLER—FROM FRONT OF be Washington-st., a medium sized bay horse and open aquere box being with red running-gess. A liberal sward will be paid by returning the same se above, or to 251 East Handolph-st.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDIES stored in five-proof series and the Was Konton.

Money advanced to Au ame as in the Charge. INSTRUCTION. STETCHING FROM NATURE PAUGET IN OKE S bases for \$5 (not including shading). Papille language of the particular statement. Strategies of the particular par

OR SALE SO,000 RED BRICK COMMON, AP-ply from to to 2 o'clock to Like a WEOKLER, log East Washington st. PARTNERS WANTED. FOR SALE-235 FOR A SINGER SEWING MAColors of billing cover; regular price. 505; used five smooths. MRS. THOMPSON, 134 Vincensus-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's fTheatre. treet, between Clark and LaSalle. itnart Robson. "Two Men of Sandy B Wood's Museum.

Mearce street, between State and Dearborn
oon, "The Twin Sisters." Evening, "A SOCIETY MEETINGS.

W. M. KERR, Secretary. ST. JOHN'S CONCLAVE, No. 1, K. of R. C., and K. of the H. S.—Special Assembly this (Friday) evening at :30 o'clock, for work. A full attendance is desired.

A. R. ATKINS, M. P. S.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 911.

But little progress was made yesterday by the Louisiana Returning Board in the canbeing chiefly consumed in the consideration of questions raised by the small army of legal gentlemen who have been retained to guard the interests of candidates. Some evidence was received on the subject of intimidation and fraud, and the few additional returns that were canvassed furnish no accurate indication of the final

preme Court upon the application for an in-junction to restrain Gov. STRARNS from tak-ing upon himself the canvass of the Electoral vote of the State, Gen. Barlow, counsel for the Governor, waived all consideration of the merits of the question of authority under the law, and took the position that the Supreme Court has no power to direct or restrain the Governor, and that the injunction and mandamus applied for would be absolutely void of force or effect. Gov. STEARNS submitted an affidavit stating that to canvass the vote, nor had he det that the law conferred that right.

make to the attempt of the New York Sun to revive the exploded scandals connecting tions of JOYCE and McDonald. He pronounces a forgery the documentary evidence printed by the Sun in support of its attack —an alleged indorsement on the back of a letter to Avery, directing the latter to furnish the St. Louis ringsters with "all the information they wanted concerning the investigation set on foot by Secretary Bristow. President's statement that he never wrote such an indorsement, and that if such exists it is a forgery, coupled with the extreme improbability of the Sun story, is sufficiently conclusive.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his annual report of the operations of the United States Army during the past year, makes brief mention of the distribution of troops in the Southern States as a measure of necessity for the protection of the weak against the heated prejudices of the strong, and claims for the officers and soldiers that they have acted with such admirable discretion and fairness as to win the approval of all parties. That this is true will not now be denied by those who were the loudest in denunciation of military inter-ference at the time the troops were sent into the Southerne States, and the only thing to enough to afford protection and insure and good order in every section of the peace and good order in every security. South. But what the troops did was well

The return of WILLIAM M. Tween to the scene of his former exploits, as the most magni-leent thief of modern times, is an accom-plished fact. The old friend and co-worker of Sam Tilden reached New York yesteriay after a long and tedious voyage from Vigo, the Spanish port in which he was discovered and turned over to the Was taken in a carriage from the pier to his old quarters in Ludlow Street Jail, and is once more in the custody of the law officers of the State. An interesting account of the ar-rival of the great criminal and the incidents of his escape, capture, and return, will be found in our New York dispatch this morn-

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday. Mess pork closed 15c per bri higher, at \$15.90@16.00 for November and \$15.90 for the year. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at \$9.90 for No and \$9.85 for the year. Meats were a shade easier, at 64c for new shoulders, boxed, 84c for do short-ribs, and Sie for do short-cl for do short-ribs, and 87c for do short-clears. Highwines were steady, at \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\) per gallon. Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat closed 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) bigher, at \$1.13 for the month and \$1.15 for January. Corn closed \(\frac{1}{2}\) bigher, at 45\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for November and 44\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for December. Oats closed \(\frac{1}{2}\) c higher, at 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for November and 33c for December. Bye were active, at 5@10c decline, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.60@5.80. Cattle were in good demand and ruled firm, selling at \$2.30@5.25. Sheep were steady, at \$2.75@ control, and coerce not only Congress as a \$4.50 for inferior to choice. One hundred

dollars in gold would buy \$109.624 in green-

with the authority of the Supreme Court, the State Canvassing Board undoubtedly acted under the highest legal advice. It is alleged that they could lawfully be in session alleged that they could lawfully be in session only ten days, and that they remained in session until the end of their time, and then adjourned because they were functus efficio. They can hardly be in contempt of court for adjourning sine die when they had no right to remain longer in session. The returns for President seemed to give Hayes a majority, without any reference to the alleged trands in Edgefield and Lawrence Counties. as to who was elected Governor and to other ate offices, that is a matter entirely local, and the South Carolina people are competent to fight it out for themselves in their own way according to their own laws, and there is no necessity up North for borrowing any trouble on their account. If Hampron has received a majority of the votes he no doubt will be inaugurated as Governor. If he has not, he will not. There is probably a good deal of truth in the allegation of the Canvassing Board that in those two counties there were monstrous frauds practiced. It is alleged there are voters in the whole county, and yet it was a Republican county.

ously a very long letter from the Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER in regard to the elec-tion in Louisiana. The Herald says that POTTER is a near neighbor of THADEN, and an intimate personal friend, and it thinks that what Potters has written may be regarded as There's programme as well as pronuncia-mento on the subject of the Presidency. The letter lays down the Democratic line of tion, so far as TILDEN and POTTER can ntrol it, in case the vote of Louisiana is unted for HAYES by the Returning Board : The Democratic House will be present in full force, and when the Louisiana certificates are opened objections will be made to counting those votes. If the two Houses disagree, the Representatives will adhere to their own decision. At e end of the count they will decide that there a been no choice by the Electoral Colleges, and need at once to elect a President. This is un-

THE TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

ected that some companies of the regular army now scattered over the country shall proceed to Washington. The number of these troops thus far called thither is some-where about 1,200, and that is the force which has been recalled from various points to the headquarters of the army at the National Capital. The Democratic press have endea ored to magnify this measure into a mounta of danger; they affect to believe it as indic ative of an intention on the part of the President to seize the Government, everawe and overpower Congress, and to inaugurate a President by force of arms! Having thus defined a criminal purpose, the same press indulge in the fiercest denunciations of Pres ident GRANT.

The proceeding on the part of the Pres dent, instead of being a menace to the liberties of the country, is really an act for which he would be entitled to the highest commendation were it not strictly part of his imperative duty. The country has passed exciting than at any Presidential election since 1860. This excitement has been prolonged and intensified by the certainties of the result, and by which may prove adverse to the election Mr. Thom. Threats on one side are apt to provoke counter threats. Violence begets violence. One angry and denunciat speech generally leads to counter utterand At this time, no man can foretell what will be the declared result in Louisians or Florida and yet the threats of resisting the election in those States or the accession of Gov HAYES are freely uttered and freely published in all parts of the Union. These threats naturally must provoke a counter feeling when A's friends declare that if B be de clared elected he shall never be permitted to hold the office, it is natural that B's friends may be provoked into declaring that A shall never be allowed to become President.

We have an authoritative declaration from Mr. Potter, of New York, one of the ables lawyers in the Democratic party, and a special political and personal friend of Mr. THERN, that in the event Louisiana and Florida be returned as voting for HAYES, and the votes of those States be counted by the acting Vice-President, the House of Repr sentatives shall at once declare that the returns from those States are so fraud ulent that they cannot be counted and that no choice for President ha been made; and thereupon the House, as re quired by the Constitution in cases of the failure to elect a President or Vice-President shall forthwith proceed to elect a Presiden of the United States. There is every reason to suppose that this publication by Mr. Por-TER expresses fully the views and purpose of Mr. Tilden, and we have no doubt that, acting under the pressure of excitement, it will meet the approval of the Democrats in Congress. Of course, if TILDEN receive votes enough from Florida or Louisiana to elect him, then Mr. Potters's proposition will not be acted on. The Democratic House is to declare that no election has taken place and the House is to elect a President only in the event that Hayes shall be declared elec-

ed by the presiding officer of the Senate, who shall open and count the returns. Here, then, we have the case presented that, if Thinen fail to be elected by the re turns, he is to be elected and declared Presi dent by the House of Representatives, and in that event to assume to be President to the exclusion of Mr. Hayrs. The proceedings leading up to this complication, beginning on Dec. 6, when the Electors vote, will such as this country has not recently witnessed. Naturally it will attract to Wash-ington City immense masses of people, especially the extreme partisans on both sides. The National Capital, within a few especially the extreme partisans on sides. The National Capital, within a hour's distance from New York, Philadel Baltimore, and the South and West, will be Raitimore, and the South and West, will be filled with people with revolvers in their pockets, laboring under that peculiar excitement which gives such intensity and bitterness to domestic political strife. These men will surround the halls of Congress; office-

members. Is it right, or proper, or safe for the public interest that the National Capital, during the official action of Congress concerning this election, be left to the domination of contending mobs of armed, desperate, and excited people? With such an assemblage of maddened and hot-headed partisans, there must be a constant danger of violence; and blows once struck, who can tell when that

violence will end? The President of the United States, with wise precaution, has called to the seat of Government a small force, under the imme-SHEMAN, to preserve the peace. Instead of having these troops there to threaten or coerce Congress, or to interfere with the free deliberations of the body, they will be there to protect the members, and to protect the two Houses when in session, and to suppress all violence, disorder, and unlawful proceedings of the turbulent crowds. We have no idea that the American people will everengage in war over the question whether A or B has been elected the question whether A or B has been elected by one vote. But to reach a satisfactory conclusion on the subject the national peace must be preserved. Civil war may be avoided with less trouble than terminated when once begun. The President would be derelict in his duty if he permitted the National Capital to be exposed to the perils of riots, mobs, or actual strife, without any precartions to preserve the peace and wroprecautions to preserve the peace, and pro-tect the several branches of the Government from the violence and intimidation of con-tending factions. These troops will be held in Washington for simply police duty. They cannot be held there for an unlawful purpose. If they were employed or permitted to menace Congress, or even a member, or to arrest the free deliberations of the National Legislature, their removal would be instantly ordered. No officer of the army pose. They can only be used for a lawful end, and the highest of all purposes under the circumstances must be to preserve the peace and suppress violence.

The presence of United States troops at Washington, called there for the special pur-pose of Presidential inauguration, is nothing new. At the inauguration of Polk, in 1845, the whole force at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, including a large body of artillery, was summoned to Washington. At the inauguration of Gen. TAYLOB, in 1849, the military force was very large. The same display occurred when PIERCE and BUCHANAN were in augurated. In 1861 Mr. Buchanan gave the orders by which several thousands of troops -infantry, cavalry, and artillery-were calle to Washington, and under direction of Gen. Scorr held military occu pation of the city, both before, during, and after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. If Mr. Buchanan could thus summon troops to Washington, and so dispose of them to protect Congress and preserve the peace, cer-tainly Gen. Grant may take the like precaution for a similar purpose, under circun stances of like popular excitement. If the presence of these troops in Washington dur-ing the next three months of excitement, turbulence, and possibly attempted revolu-tion, shall have the effect of preventing violence, bloodshed, and the contention of armed men, then the President will have earned new claims upon the gratitude of the American people for faithful service to his country.

THE TRISH CLAIM ON TILDEN. The London Times, in a very well considered article upon the election in this country, based upon the assumption that TILDEN point which has not yet been considered:

The Irish Democratic electors and their leaders command the representation in the City of New York, which on Tuesday gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 53,000 out of 185,000 registered voters. This majority overpowered the gains of the Republicans in the rural districts, and secured Mr. Tilden the thirty-five Electoral votes of the State. This was the decisive blow in his fayor, and is he not called upon to show his gratitude? Are not Messrs. Kelly, Morrissey, and O'Brien to adorn high positions and to exercise vast power? If not, there will be keen disappointment in the precincts there will be keen disappointment in the precincts of Tammany Hall; but we should expect Mr. Tra-DEN to face this rather than to discredit his Admin-istration by the promotion of his Tammany allies. The Times is right in its anticipation. Mr. TILDEN will have to face the music, and give at least one of his Irish fuglemen a place in the Cabinet-in case he is elected. If the Republicans have elected Mr. HAYES, he will have to give the Germans a representative in the Cabinet, probably selecting Mr. SCHURZ the foremost man among the German Repub-licans, and this notwithstanding the fact that the German vote was not up to its usual standard, one-half of it having been cast for TILDEN. This was the most prominent cause of the Republican loss in majorities

and gains. Still, a large portion of the Germans remained true to their principles, and the Republican party, with Mr. Haves in the White House, would be very apt to select for a place in the Cabinet a man of liberal views and acknowledged ability like Mr. Schurz If, therefore, the fraction of German voters acting with the Republican party have claims upon Mr. Haves, what must be the extent of the Irish claims upon Mr. TILDEN They voted solidly for him. There was no division among them. Ireland was even more solid than the South. In New York City and Brooklyn the Democratic majority was about 80,000. In the former, there were at least 60,000 Irish votes cast; in the latter, abo 25,000, and in the rest of the State about 50,000, making a total of 135,000 Irish vote in the whole State. TILDEN's majority in the State was 30,000, showing that the Republicans would have carried the State by 100,000 had it not been for the Irish vote It is safe to estimate the Irish vote of Con necticut at 25,000; New Jersey, 40,000; Indiana, 20,000; Ohio, 40,000; Pennsylvania, 75,000; Illinois, 40,000; in Chicago and Cook County alone, 20,000. In other States, the same proportion holds good. Even in the South, there was a large sprinkling of Irish votes. So great, indeed, was this vote,

that the Democratic party could hardly have carried a Congressional District without it, and, so far as TILDEN is concerned, he would have fared as badly as PETER COOPER. He would scarcely have been heard of. The claims of the Irish, therefore, are too overwhelming to be overlooked. Mr. Thorn will have to satisfy these claims. The South will lay ciaim to two or three of the eight places in the Cabinet. Had it not been for the War which has moderated the South and made i more considerate, it would probably have de-manded and taken five or six of them. The Irish are entitled to at least one. Who that one will be is now a matter of interest-in case Mr. Tunen is elected. In New York. there are several aspirants,—among them JOHN KELLY, O'BRIEN, and JOHN MORRISSEY; and in Brooklyn, Speaker Maguiez, Francis Murphy, and the Hon. Tom Kinsella. With

out from the shoulder, and has done eminent service in the prize-ring. With his well-known skill and experience as a knocker-down and dragger-out of men, he could be relied upon to give the Administration physical if to give the Administration physical if not moral support, and we can see no reason why brawn should not count as much as brains in laying down and enforcing the Democratic policy. If the graduate from the P. R. were to have a place in the Cabinet, he would also be useful in another way. Should the "barl" give out, Monnisser might easily fill it again by going through Congressmen, lobbyists, jobbers, and contractors, in the manner known to gentlemen of the green cloth. Owners O'Conor would of the green cloth. Onances O'Conor would make an excellent member of the Cabinet, but his health is too frail to warrant him in assuming the responsibilities. If New York cannot furnish the Irish member of the Cabnet, Chicago can be relied on. There is the Honorable Miles Kenoz, Senstor and City Weigher, who to the duties of the former exalted position adds the important preroga-tives of the latter, frowning down corrup-tion, dispensing even-handed justice, and standing between the people and the total depravity of the short-weight sellers. There BILL O'BRIEN, whose legal lore and aggressive spirit would qualify him for the office of Attorney-General. Failing these, KEENAN can be relied upon as Secretary of Gore to hold the Portfolio of Bodies. There is no lack of good Cabinet material among our Chicago Irishmen—in case Til-DEN is elected. DAN O'HARA would not obect to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Capt. Conner's long experience upon the rag-ing canal would undoubtedly qualify him to fill the seat of Secretary of the Navy. Waiving, however, all question of qualification, it is sufficiently well established that the Irish nust have one member of the Cabinet. As the Irish people are the oldest people in the world, according to their own historians, and date back to Adam, perhaps one of the Adams family would do. In that case, Charles Francis is the coming man.

THE COURT-HOUSE CONTRACT. The Building Committee of the Board of County Commissioners have decided to award he contract for masonry and iron work or the new Court-House to Mr. P. J. SEXTON an advance of \$13,000 over the lowest responsible bidder. The amount of the bid is 328,163. Proposals were asked for the iron and masonry work, and also jointly. The lowest separate bids for masonry and ron work amount, when united, to \$13.000 ess than the amount of Sexron's bid for the wo branches of work. The Committee lowever, decided that it was more econom cal to have but one contractor, and therefor ecided in favor of SEXTON. Nevertheless the Committee have recommended that there be paid to the contractor \$13,000 more than the work could have been obtained for from others, and the Committee have no right thus to expend the public money. They offer him a bounty equal to 4 per cent on th amount of the contract, or more than equal to half the interest on the money which will have to be borrowed to pay him. Thireen thousand dollars may be regarded by the Commissioners as a small sum when considered as part of the resources of Cook County, but this \$13,000 will have to be raised by taxation, and is an additional levy of just that sum to be paid to Mr. Sexton as a premium. The contract will be acted upon to-day by the Board of Commissioners, and we think that that Board should make it a condition of the contract that the price be reduced to has been elected, brings out the following the sum of the lower bids. Indeed, Mr. Sexron might well afford voluntarily to reduce his contract price \$13,000. It would be a loss of that much money in one sense but it would be a concession to public opin ion and to public justice, which would in the end prove more valuable to him than the amount of money disbursed.

The County Commissioners seem to acting with undue haste in this whole business. The county cannot go in debt, an its outstanding contracts far exceed any revenue which can be made available Commissioners should go slow. It is no sary that the Court-House should enstructed any faster than the revenue is vailable to pay for the work done. Ther s a danger that the county finances, through liberality of appropriations, large contra growing expenses of the county, absence of ent, and deficiencies in the rev enue, may find itself with a floating debt on its hands as embarrassing and as unprovided for as that of the city a year ago. In this particular contract the Committee has advised the payment to the contractor of large bounty over other bidders. Let the missioners and the contractor to-day. before the contract be awarded, reduce the contract price by throwing off this \$13,000. Will the contractor show his respect for public opinion by so doing? Will the Comissioners commend their action to the pub lie by requiring him to do so if he does not voluntarily propose it?

THE LOUISIANA CANVASS. A private letter, written by Judge Trum BULL, now at New Orleans, has been published, which, though containing many evidences of partisan bias, makes the following candid admission:

I do not myself despair of a reasonably fair cour in this State. We shall have it if we carry Florida

in this State. We shall have it if we carry Florida, and, even if the Presidency hangs on the result here, I do not see how, without committing such palpable injustice and wrong as will take from the decision all weight before the country, the Returning Board, even if so disposed, can commit any great injusty in the presence of the Committees.

This admission coming from Judge Trumbull, who is one of the witnesses on behalf of the Democrats of the proceedings of the Returning Board, is worthy of mature consideration. If we admit the Democratic as sideration. If we admit the Democratic as sumption that there is a conspiracy in New Orleans to swindle TILDEN out of the vote of that State, the circumstances have so shaped themselves that it will be impossible to carry it out, and Mr. TILDEN will have the Louis ana Electors if they have been fairly chos by the people of that State. But nothin except Democratic madness will maintain that this excludes the idea of Harms having the Electors, if they have been fairly chos under the law. The significance of Judg TRUMBULL's admission is that, whatever the result of the count may be, it must necess rily be fair and in accordance with the law ander the present circumstances.

A little reflection will bear out this candid

statement. The witnesses of the count on behalf of Tilden are Judge Teumsull, ex-Gov. Palmen, of Illinois; George B. Serre, of Wisconsin; ex-Congressman JULIAN, of Indians; and ex-Gov. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania. The witnesses on behalf of Hayes are Messrs. Sherman, Hale, Stoughton, Garrield, and Kelley. The character of these gentlemen precludes the notion that they will sanction any fraud. Senator Suza-MAN, of Ohio, has always been a conserva-

HALE, of Maine, is a prominent member of sense bound by the action of the HALE, of Maine, is a prominent member of Congress, and, as the particular friend of Blanks, has no personal interest in the election of a man who got the nomination he wanted Blanks to have. Mr. Stoughton, of New York, is an eminent constitutional lawyer, not a politician, and fully competent to take an impartial, legal view of the proceedings. Gen. Garrind is a man who enjoys about the same respect among the Southern people as Lamas enjoys among the Northern people; that is, he is regarded as exceptionally fair and well-disposed toward the opposing section. Mr. Kelley, the Pennsylvania member of Congress, has been distinguished on the Republican side of the House for his uniform generosity in the treatment of the South ever erosity in the treatment of the South ever since the War, and he is not at all in harsince the War, and he is not at all in harmony with Harms on the currency question; a Democratic Administration would be more to his liking in that respect. All these gentlemen are able lawyers and men of affairs, and not one of them would be disposed to, or could afford to, give his sanction to any procedure that was not fair, honest, and lawful. If they shall testify at the conclusion that the Returning Board counted the vote honestly under the law, the American people will be satisfied, however much disgruntled politicians may growl at the law and the result. If, on the other hand, they shall testify that the Returning Board exceeded its functions, and so conducted the canvass as to defraud the Democrats, the Returning Board will have forfeited all weight and influence with the American people; it will stand alone as a American people; it will stand alone as a monument to its own infamy, and popular

sentiment will repudiate its action.

There is one point in the Louisiana law that has been generally ignored. It is commonly supposed that the Returning Board, in determining frauds by hearing witnesses on both sides, either counts, amends, or refuses to count by parishes, or counties, as so many units. This is an error. The count is made by precincts, of which there may be a dozen or a hundred in each parish. Thus, proof of such fraud or intimidation as would vitiate the vote of a certain precinct and warrant its re-jection would not justify or enable the re-jection of the entire vote of the county in which that precinct is located. In East Feliciana County, for instance, where the Republicans polled only three votes, though they had polled 1,700 at the previous elecion, this may not have been the result of intimidation and violence throughout the entire county. The law of the State authorizes the voter to cast his ballot in any precinct of the county in which he lives. The negroes, in East Feliciana County, fear ing they would not be permitted to vote in their various precincts, are said to have flocked to a certain voting-place on the river, and there they were prevented en masse from voting, while the whites throughout the county quietly voted at their several pre-cincts. If this is true, then that precinct alone would be rejected where the actual in timidation occurred, and the Democrats would, under the law, get the benefit of their vote in the other precincts, though their ma-jority, or rather unanimity, in the county would be none the less the result of intimi dation and fraud.

But we venture to say that Judge TRUM-BULL is correct in his personal conviction that no great iniquity can be committed in the presence of the Committees. Where the Louisiana law is favorable to the Democrats, and assures to them the benefit of intimide tion and fraud, as it does in the instance we have cited, we are certain that the Repub-lican Committee, as well as the Democratic servance of the law, and where the law anthorizes a correction of the returns to make them conform to the honest and free vote of the precinct, no partisan protest on the part of the Democrate will avail before the country as against the sanction of such men as SHERMAN, HALE, STOUGHTON, GARPIELD, and KELLEY, that the decision was made according to the law and the evidence.

For the first time since Hicker was pre-sented to the Common Council for investigs tion, his case is now in a shape to adm intelligent treatment by the Council. After a long and tedious examination of witnesses in which there was much that was disgrace ful both on the part of the prosecuti on the part of the defense, the Police Committee, which had the matter in charge, simply reported as follows:

Your Committee on Police, to whom was referre the resolution of Ald. WHITE, asking a specis mittee to investigate charges made publicly Supt. M. C. Hickey, having had the same with the investigation at once, and in the most thorough manner, have, after carefully weighing the evidence as to its general import and the char-acter of the persons appearing before us, concluded to recommend his removal, believing that the best interests of the city demand that our Chief of Police should be above suspicion. The evidence taken before your Committee was written in full JOHN T. MCAULEY, FRANK NIESEN,

A majority of the Council sustained this report, and the Mayor was requested to renove Hickey permanently, Hickey having been temporarily suspended. The Mayor declined to do this, but restored HICKEY to his place as Superintendent, on the ground that the Council had not given a sufficient reason for his displacement. The Mayor cannot fairly be blamed for this decision. The Committee, in their report, certainly did not make out a case against HICKEY, did not claim to have done so, and the Council only followed the Committee. The report upon which was based the resolution requesting Hickey's removal simply expres the belief that the best interests of the required it, and the intimation that HICKEY was not above suspicion. This, of itself, was hardly sufficient to warrant the Mayor in disgracing Hickey, and to have done so under so vagne and indeterminate a recom-mendation (which indeed seemed to admit that the Committee had not made out a case against the Superintendent), would simply have indicated a servile disposition on the part of the Mayor to yield up to the legislative branch of the City Government the powers which the law properly vests in the

The Police Committee, or rather the me jority thereof, consisting of Ald. McAuler, Kirk, and Gilbert, have now corrected their original blunder, and submitted a second report detailing their reasons for think-ing Hickey not above suspicion, and why they believe the best interests of the city demand his removal. There is, therefore, some basis now upon which the Council can reach an intelligent decision. It seems to be es-tablished that the Mayor not merely requested the Council to investigate Hicker, but insisted that it was the duty of the Police Committee to undertake the disagreeable task. He will, consequently, be in some

has been reached by a fair and rational pro cess. So long as the Council merely requested the removal of the Superintendent without giving good and specific reasons, the Mayor was at liberty to exercise his lawful power of removal and appoint according to his own convictions, but if the Council find Hicker to be guilty of the corrupt practices alleged against him, then the fact that the Mayor placed the investigation in their hands implies a certain obligation on his part to abide by the result.

The majority of the Police Committee now plainly express their conviction that Hicker has given protection to certain thieves and gamblers, and cite some cases about which they took evidence that certainly have an ugly look. It seems to be admitted that the negro, Daw Webster, is about as vile a creature as there is out of jail, and that he keeps cess. So long as the Council merely request

negro, DAN WINSTER, is about as vite a dre-ture as there is out of jail, and that he keeps a low, disreputable, and dangerous resort for thieves, prostitutes, and abandoned wretches of the lowest order. They had evidence to of the lowest order. They had evidence to the effect that Webster has long been in the habit of visiting the Superintendent almost daily and holding private consultations with him. Hicker claims that he used Webster to to get information of value and assistance to the Police Department, but the testimony seems to show that Webster's plan was to "give up" only the thieves who refused to "give up" only the thieves who refused to divide, and to use his relations with the Superintendent to protect the others. It is pretty certain that the Superintendent of Police ought to run his department without the assistance of any such characters, and that the thieves could be prosecuted and harassed more effectually by raiding and breaking-up such cetablishments as Westerze's than by availing of Westerze's a constitution for the accounts. establishments as WEBSTER'S than by availing of WEBSTER'S co-operation; for the co-opera-tion which a fellow like WEBSTER gives the police necessarily implies some favors for himself. The Committee also found that the property where Webster's dive is located is owned by Hicker and his wife, according to the records, and that the claim that the prop-erty had been sold by them was not clearly proved. The evidence before the Committee further shows that several apprehended thieves have been permitted to escape, that many known thieves walk the streets, and that several gambling-houses are running and apparently enjoying protection. In Higher's favor it may be said that much of the evidence before the Committee was of a

suspecting that the prosecution was prompted by spite, or the selfish purposes of certain persons who are no better than they ought to At all events, the Council has the case in a shape now that admits of fair and intelligent judgment, and we have no doubt that it will be considered to that end without any reference to individual interests or pique at the Mayor's not complying with their first request. But if the Council, after proper consideration, decide to sustain the majority of the Committee, conclude that the case has een made out against HICKEY, and again ecommend his removal, the Mayor will have to accede to their judgment, after placing the matter in their hands, or else take all the discomfort of a permanent breach with the Council during the rest of his term. He will scarcely care to do this simply to save Hick-EY: and, we repeat, that, rather than have him do this, it is HICKEY'S obvious duty to resign. We hope his friends will be able to convince him of it.

character not deserving of implicit confi-lence, and that there were many reasons for

THE CASE OF COLORADO.

It is gravely asserted by many Demonewspapers that the vote of Colorado because the State, they insist, is not now State of the Union, and cannot be without further legislative action. Rejecting the 3 votes of Colorado, as not given by a State of the Union, will reduce the whole number of Electors to 366, of which 184 (the vote for THEDEN) will be the majority, and that gentleman will thereby become President. The pretext upon which it is proposed to refuse recognition to Colorado as a State is a very weak one, and wholly unsupported by law, fact, precedent, or even a respectable ground for opinion. In the House of Reptatives, June 8, 1874, Mr. CHAPPEN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill "to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." This motion was agreed to,-yeas, 167; nays, 66,-82 Democrats voting yea, and furnishing the thirds vote necessary to pass the lamong those voting no was Mr. A. WHEELER, of New York. The went to the Senate, and was not acted on there until Feb. 24, 1875, when it was amended and passed,—yeas, 43; nays, 13. On the 3d of March, 1875, the House agreed to the Senate amendments, and passed the bill as amended,—yeas, 164; nays, 76,—the Democrats in this instance, as before, furnishing votes enough to give the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the bill. In no event could the bill have passed without Demo-cratic votes. In fact, at that time many Democrats expected that Colorado would be a Democratic State, and vote for a Democratic President in 1876. The bill was approved by the President, and became a law March 3, 1875.

This act for the admission of Colorado mainly in the general form of all enabling acts. It authorizes the people to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Colorado; prescribes the boundaries; defines the suffrage for and the qualims for members of the Convention authorizes a call for an election of delegates, which call shall be issued within ninety day after Sept. 30, 1875; that the delegates shall arter Sept. 30, 1875; that the delegates shall meet within sixty days after the election, and declare for the people of the State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; and they are authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, "provided that the Constitution shall be republican in form," etc. The Convention is required to declare by codinages in the convention is required to declare by ordinance irrevocable

quired to declare by ordinance irrevocable various things ordinarily required in a bill of rights. The law then proceeds:
Sec. 5. That in case the Constitution and State Government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Colorsdo, in compliance with the provisions of this act, said Convention forming the same shall provide, by ordinance, for submitting said Constitution to the people of said State for ratification or rejection at an election to be held at such time, in the month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Convention, at which election the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed Constitution; and the returns of said election shall be made to the Acting Governor of the Territory, who, with the Chief Justice and United States Attorney of said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said Constitution in said them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of legal votes shall be east for said Constitution in said proposed State, the said Acting Governor shall cer-tify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of the said Constitution and

nation de claring the State admitted into the ilon on an equal footing with the original States, thout any further action whatever on the part of

This is the law. On the 4th 1876, the Constitution was votal ople of Colo ado and adopt the nd a copy of the Constitution

nances, were certified to the Pro-United States, who by proclama. Aug. 1, 1876, declared that the funding Aug. 1, 1876, declared that the fundational conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union had been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of that State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was therefore complete.

There is and can be no objection made that the requirements and provisions of the set admitting Colorado as a State of the Union have not been all complied with. The only question is, had Cougress the power to provide for the admission of the State conditionally, or to provide for the admission of the State conditionally, or to provide for the admission of the State conditionally, or to provide for the admission of the State conditionally.

vide for the admission of the State conditionally, or to provide for the admission of the State conditionally, or to provide for the admission of the State, during the recess of Congress, by the proclamation of the President? The power of Congress over the subject of the admission of new States is complete and should asson of new States is complete and should asson of new States is complete and should asson the Congress into this Union. The whole power is vested in Congress, which body may provide for that admission upon such terms, and such conditions, and in such manner, and at such times, as Congress may determine by law. This is not an open question. States have been admitted which have formed State Governments without any previous legislative or enabling acts, and without even having the Constitution submitted to and ratified by a vote of the people. As long ago as March 2, 1821. the people. As long ago as March 2, 1821, Congress passed an act admitting the State of Missouri into the Union "on a certain con-dition," and authorized the President, upon dition," and authorized the President, upon satisfactory evidence that the State had complied with the condition, to declars, by proclamation, Missouri admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The condition was ratified by the State, and President Moznoz, by proclamation of Aug. 10, 1821, in the recess of Congress, declared Missouri to be a State of the Union. No further legislation was required, and the admission of the State dates from the date of the President's proclamation.

Government was formed by the State Con-vention, Dec. 16, 1846, and application was made for admission; but Congress, by set of March 3, 1847, required that the Constitution of the State should be submitted to a vote of the State should be submitted to a vote of the people, and, if ratified, the President of the United States, upon evidence of the fact, should declare Wisconsin admitted to the Union as a State. The people of the State, however, rejected the Constitution, and the State was not admitted at that time. He however, the delegation of power to President to declare the State admitted a

President to deciare the State admitted under certain circumstances was repeated. In Nevada, Congress, in March, 1864, passed an act enabling the people to form a State Government, and providing for the admission of the State. A Convention was elected which formed a Constitu State Government, which was ratified by the people; the fact being certified to the President, he, by proclamation, as authorized by law, on the 31st of October, 1864, declared Nevada admitted to the Union as a State. One week later Nevada voted for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and these Electors voted for President, and no objection was made to their

1864, passed an enabling act and for the admission of the State, but no action was taken by the Torritory In 1865 the Torritory taken by the Territory. In 1990, torial Legislature framed a State Constitu-tion, which was ratified, but an act for her admission failed. In January, 1867, a bill for the admission of the State was vetoed, but was passed over the veto. This act provided that, when the State should ratify cer-tain fundamental conditions, the President should declare the State admitted. The conditions were ratified. President Jounson, upon the facts being certified to him by proclamation declared Nebraska to be admitted into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States.

Here, then, we have a series of acts of

Congress providing by law for the admission of States during the recess of Congress, upon their compliance with certain fundamental conditions; the President to be the judge whether such conditions had been duly accepted, and, if in his judgment they had been, to declare such States formally admitted into the Union, without any further action whatever by Congress. Here we have action whatever by Congress. Here we have President Monnon in 1821, President Polk in 1847, President Lancoln in 1864, and President Johnson in 1867, all approving legislation for the admission of new States, during the recess of Congress, by the proclamation of the President. In the cases of Missouri, Nevada, and Nebrata no further legislation was required, and they became States from the date of the Executive

There is nothing in the case of Colorado either as to the facts or law taking it out of this line of precedents, covering half a cun-tury of the history of the country. The set enabling the people to form a Government and to admit the State of Colorado upon and to admit the State of Colorado upon compliance with certain conditions is wholly within the powers of Congress over the admission of new States. The law was enacted, and was only possible to be enacted by the aid of Democratic votes in the House of Representatives. Both Democrats and Republicans who voted for the law expected a political advantage from the admission of the new State. The Democrats failed, and it is absurd at this time to deny the admission of a State in the face of the long-stable sion of a State in the face of the long-estab-lished law and precedent governing the case. Since the date of the act providing for the admission of Colorado Congress was in session nine months, and no objection was made to the law, nor was its repeal proposed, the Democrats expecting to get the Electoral vote of the State for their candidate. The objection to counting Colorado is too firmy to be seriously considered.

We don't like the tone of a good many of our Democratic exchanges. There is altogether too much of the excathedra style in their compositions. The Republican press has been universally counseling moderation, and throwing cold water on all hot-blooded and threatening utterances; but just in proportion as they have done so the other side seem tion as they have done so the other side seem to increase their bluster and bully-ragging. They would do well to moderate their tone a little. The Bepublicans want peace, and are determinedly opposed to disturbance and collision. But at the same time they will not stand "bulldoxing." That little Southern Democratic diversion may be played upon the poor darkeys of Louisians, but it can't be practiced successfully upon the white Republicans. If these Tildenites who are talking so loudly would stop long enough to reflect that one million of the man who

roted for HAYES f would perceive the tering vociferously.
honest count of the and when the result is finality, no matter wi The game of bluff win on this side of M

Upon all principles Electoral vote of the i to be rejected instead DEN. The election as a

The election is a fare mras two Republican vote county which, at a fair medley of tragedy

sos, and a black pagives a black majority of 1872, a vote of 2, 433, a Last year the shot-ga and y axoo County gaves and a Republican vote of it is reported 3 or 4 were the Democratic banditti. In 1869 it gave AL DENT, DemoCrait, In 1873 it gave AMES, and ALCOMM, Opposition
In 1875—shot-gun yes
candidate for State Trea
Republican candidate 2. Republican candidate 2; inceracy denounce the easy in the North, they alway was a brother-in-law of was expressly imported mocracy—although he hidd not mean to live the problican candidate, where m his boyhood, had a solitician, and was one

Democracy of that

sion on the minds of this method:

The colored Republi political meeting in 0 the White Line clubs for would not allow anoth held in the county. The evening, met at a ctry, away from the dwe no one could pretend They made a bondra, an when the White Line Cl and, without a word ethem. Four men were wonned. "red with human blood, "red with human blood, "

And this is the w for TH.DRN and H Returning Board course in Louisiana. They ring in the buildozers of

Gov. HAYES bas d nothing to do with t clared elected by fra to his well-known Gov. Haves has noe ever given to an Ameri forever, and on a sure institutions of this cour immortal honor, by al able terms, that he will upon a false certificatelons. Now, what has Go

Now, what has Gor-tion of election fraud enure to his own bene-it to be inferred that dency under any circs cellently well that he by a fair and bonest a that the Republicana Carolina, Louisiana, has no business to be votes. If he were a opponent, and was m tisan, the Cincinnati dress the people of the the following style:

Fellow-Cittlens: Tresult is substantially the whole field, I am ford to accept the Presected to me. I am a timidation were used States, by which the coressed or coerced, a States, notably Louis Alabams, South Carollina, that are unquesfair vote, are claimed Turning to the North cumstances, I find the leaving out the Irish York City and Brook! Connecticut and New with the exception of State my strength counties most noted overlook the apprepart of the North reverse it by an Itration, if it were not of popular Government the attempt now being the two so-called do and Louisiana, on the I have also to say the responsible for the shed in the Southern 8 ported me. That ble vengeance, and the cr

aruel wrongs.

I can anord to be afford to be disappoint afford to countenance tions, the free ballot of the Government; The sident, elected as ne.

1, therefore, in just
a common country, gi
from the Presidential on Mr. TILDEN. his countrymen, and serve to cheer him years of his life. B ter? Is he capable ance? We fear not.

The Turkish Gove atrocious butcheries that it would puntal or permitted them. the London Times, the London Times, the London Times, the London Times, the same that the same that the same that we can be same to the same that th The Turkish Gove

by law. This is not mation of Aug. ses of Congress, declared State of the Union. No ras required, and the ad-dates from the date of

State Constitution and rmed by the State Con-846, and application was ified, the President of Constitution, and the ted at that time. Here, gation of power to the the State admitted under was repeated.

ing the people to form a and providing for the A Convention was med a Convention was med a Constitution and which was ratified by the ing certified to the Presi-mation, as authorized by October, 1864, declared ads voted for Electors Vice-President of the these Electors voted for

bing act and for the ad-tate, but no action was tory. In 1866, the Terriframed a State Constitu-ified, but an act for her In January, 1867, a bill In January, 1867, a bill of the State was vetoed, or the veto. This act prohe State should ratify cerconditions, the President he State admitted. The stified President Johnstified President Johnsteelard Nebraska to be Union as a State on an the original States. have a series of acts of by law for the admission the recess of Congress, ance with certain fundations had been duly

n his judgment to be the conditions had been duly his judgment they had such States formally adion, without any further Congress. Here we have in 1821, President

President LINCOLN in nt Jornson in 1867, all ion for the admission and the President. In ri, Nevada, and Nebraska a was required, and they the date of the Executive

ots or law taking it out of ints, covering half a cen-of the country. The act to form a Government State of Colorado upon tain conditions is wholly of Congress over the States. The law was y possible to be enacted, ratic votes in the House Both Democrats and ted for the law expected from the admission of the forms. ted for the law expected from the admission of the Democrate failed, and the to deny the admission of face of the long-establent governing the case, he act providing for the rado Congress was in a, and no objection was was its repeal proposed, ting to get the Electoral their candidate. The Colorado is too flimsy ered.

se of a good many of our There is altogether hedra style in their com-bilican press has been mg moderation, and m all hot-blooded and ; but just in proporso the other side seem her and bully-ragging. moderate their tone a ns want peace, and are to disturbance and same time they will." That little Southsion may be played of Louisiana, but it meceasfully upon the these Tildenites who ould stop long enough

voted for Haxes fought for the Union they would perceive the foolishness of their blustering vociferously. Let us have a fair and honest count of the legal votes lawfully cast, and when the result is known it will be a finality, no matter which candidate it elects. The game of bluff and intimidation won't win on this side of Mason and Drove's line. win on this side of Mason and Drxon's line.

HOW MISSISSIPPI WAS CARRIED FOR TILDEN. HOW MISSISSIPPI WAS CARRIED FOR TILDEN.

Upon all principles of right and justice the Electoral vote of the State of Mississippi ought to be rejected instead of counted for Sam Tilpen. The election as conducted in that State by the Confederates was a stupendous fraud and aham. A lawyer in Mississippi writes in a private letter, Nov. 14, to Washington, as follows:

pirrate letter, Nov. 12, to washington, as follows:

It a almost tragical to us here to read in the Northern papers that there was an election in this State, and shout the Democratic majority here, and to think that a nation, proud of its liberty, should even think of counting the Electoral votes of Mississippi, when we here know that the pretended result was the fruit of terrorism, and intimidation, and bloodshed; when we know that every honest and intelligent Democrat in Mississippi never pretends, Aev, to deny that if the election had been a fair one, HAYMS and WHERLER would have received a majority of at least 30,000, instead of being 35,000 for Tilden.

The election is a faire sand a fraud when it returns fee Republican votes for HAYMS in YASOO,—a county which, at a fair election, would have given a Republican majority of 2, 500; and when we read that Madison County gave seventeen Republican votes,—which, at a free election, would have given 2,000 Republican majority. It was the same in Lovindes; while the chivalrous County of Amite bears the banner with not one Republican vote. From other counties comments of JAMMS REDPATH on the Mississippi election, showing that it was a medley of tragedy, comedy, and villainy. He

a medley of tragedy, comedy, and villainy. He

Yanco County contains a white population of 4 884, and a black population of 12.395. This gives a black majority of 7.511. It gave Grany, in 1872, a vote of 2.438, and Greener 922.

Last year the shot-gun policy was inaugurated, and Yanco County gave a Democratic vote of 4.044, and 8 Republican vote of 7: And of these 7 votes, it is reported 3 or 4 were thrown in, as a Joke, by the Democratic banditti, "to give the — Radicals some show." This year Yanco County gives only 2 Republican votes.

Madison County, from which the Mississippi correspondent reports 17 Republican votes, has a white population of 5,809, and a black population of 15,136,—a black majority of 9,330.

In 1872 it gave Grant 2,512 votes, and Greener 785.

In 1872 it gave Grant 2, 512 votes, and Greekey 785.

In 1880 it gave Alcorn, Republican, 2, 509, and Dent, Democratic, 620.
In 1873 it gave Ames, Republican, 2, 323 votes, and Alcorn, Opposition, 401 votes.
In 1875—shot-gun year—it gave the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer 1, 488 votes, and the Republican candidate 2, 587 votes. When the Democracy demounce the carpet-baggers of Mississippi in the North, they always remember to forget the name of DENT. Dant, the Democratic candidate, was a brother-in-law of President Grant, and he was expressly imported into the State by the Democracy—although he had never lived there, and did not mean to live there, and did not own a foot of soil there—in order to defeat Alcorn, the Republican candidate, who had lived in the State from his boyhood, had always been a conscientions politician, and was one of the largest slave and land owners in Mississippi.

So much for the Democratic carpet-bagger

and owners in Mississippi.
So much for the Democratic carpet-bagger Lowndes County has a black population of 23,022 and a white population of 7,480. It gave GREELEY 765 votes, and GRANY 2,512

Democracy of that county produced an impres-sion on the minds of colored Republicans by

this method:

The colored Republicans desired to hold a political meeting in Oktibbeha. The leaders of the White Line clubs forbade it, saying that they would not allow another Radical meeting to be held in the county. The younger Republicans, in the evening, met at a colored church in the country, away from the dwellings of the whites, so that no one could pretend to be disturbed by them. They made a bonfire, and had clustered around it, when the White Line Club stole up in the darkness, and, without a word of warning, opened fire on them. Four men were killed and twenty-seven men were wounded. "The road next day was still red with human blood, and looked," said a Democrat, "as some one had been slaughterings hogs there."

ocrat, "as some one had been staughterings nogs there."

So Lowndes is now secure to Democracy, Amite County, as stated in a recent letter, like Wilkinson County, and the adjoining parisbes of Feliciana in Louisiana, is dominated by outlaws, who have utterly subjugated the Republicans. It has a white population of 4, 196 and a black population of 6, 777.

In 1872 it gave Green 578 votes and Grant 996. Now Hayes gets—Not one!

Like East and West Feliciana, its Republican vote has been buildozed,—that is to say, in the English tongue, whipped, and exited, and assessinated out of existence.

And this is the way Mississippi was carried

And this is the way Mississippi was carried for Tilden and Reform! And yet these Reformers have the impudence to prate about the Returning Board counting out the buildozers in Louisiana. They rejoice, however, at count-ing in the buildozers of Mississippi.

Gov. HAYES has declared that he will have nothing to do with the Presidency if he be de-clared elected by fraudulent means. Referring to his well-known character for honesty and

to me well-known character for honesty and fairness, the New York Sun says:

Gov. Haves has now the noblest opportunity ever given to an American citizen. He can settle forever, and on a sure foundation, the Republican institutions of this country, and cover himself with immortal honor, by simply saying, in unmistakable terms, that he will not accept the Presidency upon a false certificate, fabricated by notorious felons.

tion of election frauds in the South which may enure to his own benefit? Nothing. He leaves it to be inferred that he would accept the Presidency under any circumstances. He knows ex-cellently well that he did not carry Mississippi by a fair and honest election. He knows also that the Republicans are in a majority in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, and that he has no business to be claiming their Electoral votes. If he were a fair-minded man like his

opponent, and was more of a patriot than a par-tisan, the Cincinnati Gazette says he would ad-dress the people of the United States in about tisan, the Cincinnati Gazette says he would address the people of the United States in about the following style:

Pellow-Cirizens: The election is over, and the result is substantially before me. Looking over the whole field, I am convinced that I cannot afford to accept the Presidency, even if it were conceded to me. I am satisfied that violence and intimidation were used in nearly all the Southern States, by which the colored vote was largely suppressed or coerced, and that in this way several States, notably Louisiana, Arkanase, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Florids, and North Carolina, that are unquestionably Republican upon a fair vote, are claimed to have been carried for me. Turning to the North for support under these circumstances, I find that all the Northern States, leaving out the Irish Catholic population of New York City and Brooklys, and some of the towns of Connecticut and New Jersey, is solid against me, with the exception of Indiana, and even in that State my strength lies mainly in those counties most noted for ignorance. I might overlook the expression of opinion on the part of the Northern people, and hope to reverse it by an honest and able Administration, if it were not for the practical overthrow of popular Government in the Southern States, and the attempt now being made to falsify the result in the two so-cailed doubtful States, viz.: Florids and Louisiana, on the part of my friends.

I have also to say that I do not wish to seem to be responsible for the innocent blood that has been shed in the Southern States, by the people who supported me. That blood criee from the ground for vengeance, and the cry will be heard by a just God. I wash my hands of all responsibility for those areal wrongs.

I can anord to be disappointed. My party can

I., therefore, in justice to myself and in behalf of a common country, give notice that I now retire from the Presidential field.

Such a letter as the above would reflect honor upon Mr. TILDEN. It would be commended by his countrymen, and the recollection of it would serve to cheer him during the few remaining years of his life. But will he write such a let-ter! Is he capable of such a grand perform-ance? We fear not.

The Turkish Government pretended, after the atrocious butcheries in Bulgaria were proven, that it would punish the officers who committed or permitted them. A Constantinople letter to the London Times, dated Nov. 1, tells how the promise has been carried out. We make an extract from it:

It is difficult to say whether it is from impotence or from sympathy with malefactors that the Government here suffers the ends of justice to be defeated in cases of the most flagrant atrocity. Suffers Pasha, the wholesale murderer of Bulgaria, has not left the country, as it was reported, but writes to the papers that he is still, as he has ever been, walking about the streets of Constantinople, having, as he asserts, done nothing in Bulgaria besides executing, in his military capacity, the orders he had received, and not from the Government of About Azis, but from the present rulers. This he writes, and no one dare gainsay it, for both himself and the other murderers—Asser Asser Asser

erruis—boast that they have in their pockets the masters' injunctions to siay, to bern, to terror-s, and will produce them if challenged.

Before the election we expressed the opinion that Wisconsin would give from 6,000 to 8,000 Republican majority, and poll not less than a quarter of a million of votes. The official Total vote.

lows:

First District—C. G. WILLIAMS, Republican, 5, 728 majority.
Second District—L. B. CASWELL, Republican, 328 majority.
Third District—George C. Hazleton, Republican, 2, 905 majority.
Fourth District—William P. Lynde, Democrat, 5, 701 majority.
Fifth District—E. S. Brace, Democrat, 5, 519 majority. majority.
Sixth District—Game Bouck, Democrat, 2,776
majority.
Seventh District—H. L. HUMPHREY, Republican,
7,477 majority.
Righth District—Thad C. Pound, Republican,
989 majority.

The official returns of Iows foot up thus:
 For Hayes
 171, 327

 For Tilden
 112, 069

 For Cooper
 9,001

was last year, viz.: 218,982. Speaking of the talk about war, the New Or-

Speaking of the talk about war, the New Orleans Times says:

The sentiment in the South, bitterly warned by previous deceptive assurances, has gravitated, with singular unanimity, to the conclusion that the Northern Democracy must initiate the policy of the future. In whatever they solidly resolve upon they will be sustained as at St. Louis, by the South, but we will not here understand that we are to begin a civil war and be supported by the North. The enthusiastic Indianian who telegraphed that the Democracy of that State were prepared to shed blood in our behalf must prove a grim earnestness by drawing or spilling first blood on his own native heath.

The Johnny Rebs don't intend to be fooled again by Northern Democratic promises of going to war. The fellows up this way who are talking loudest about fighting have an office in their eye or bets in the pool, and they will generally prefer to do their fighting by substitute. They were home-guards a dozen years ago, and prefer the comforts of a home now to the ensanguined field.

"Will the Returning Board count itself into prison or exile?" This is the heading of an edi-torial in the New York World of the 20th intorial in the New York World of the 20th instant on the Louisiana question. The explanation of the dilemma is, that, if the Returning Board certify that the Hayes Electors have received a majority of the lawful votes cast, the Confederates will seeize and cast them into prison; but if they make return that TILDEN Electors are elected, then in the general "cleaning out" of leading Republicans they will have to leave the South and go into exile. The Returning Board have thus before them the darkey preacher's two roads.—one leading the sinner preacher's two roads,—one leading the sing to h—l and the other to d—nation.

Tupper's drama, "Washington," is to be printed Miss Blackford, popularly called the Phænix, is

The Harvard students shunned Janauschek, but locked in crowds to view the cavernous recesses of coldene's mouth.

Mr. A. H. Green is to be appointed Comptroller of New York State, to succeed Lucius Robinson. The butter head at the Centennial has created a demand for "King Rene's Daughter," which has puzzled the city book-cierks.

Prof. Swing has at last delivered that memora-ble lecture on "The Novel," at DesMoines. The audience was large and brilliant.

John Morrissey has allowed the withdrawal of election-bets in his custody on payment of the regular commission and by agreement of the principals.

There will be five German-Americans in the next

House.

The California Pioneer Coursing Club, claiming to be the only organization of the kind in this country, is putting the present season to good uses in the enjoyment of the famous old sport of hares and

A matrimonial engagement which excites much interest in Philadelphia is that of Mr. J. Leatt Laughton and Mme. Bergmanns, nee Macalester. The lady is a daughter of the late Charles Macalester and a leader in fashionable society.

Rhoda Broughton's new novel, "Joan," is well spoken of by the London Athenaum, which judges that the author may yet give to the world a book that will be an addition to literature. "Her future is in her own hands," adds the critic sagaciously. Miss Broughton ought to be grateful for the information.

When Dr. Strousberg, the fallen railroad financier, was in his splendor, he made a great occasion of the opening of a railway depot at Berlin. All the Court and the nobility were invited. They were surprised, on arriving, not to meet the Doctor, He had not dared to invite himself to meet such a fine company.

Bayard Taylor points out for popular admiration the following lines in James Russell Lowell's the following lines in James Russell Lowell's
'Fourth of July Ode," lately printed:
She has not gathered from the years
Grandeur of trapedies and tears.
That finds repose in forms of classic grace:
These may delight the coming race
Who hapfy shall not count it to our crime
That we who fain would sing are here before our time.

Mr. Stephen Fiske, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York, has written a powerful letter to the In New York, has written a powerful letter to the Heraid, with a view to proving that Shakspeare's Roadlind is not a poetic creation, and therefore that Fanny Davenport's realism in the impersona-tion of the character is not a blemish. If Shak-speare did refrain from making Roadlind poetic, it must have been because he had a premonition that Miss Davenport would some day play the part.

It is now believed that the remarkable woman-

It is now believed that the remarkable woman-banker of Madrid, who has been paying fabulous rates of interest to depositors of 500 francs and upwards, is the woman Spitzeder, who engaged in similar operations at Munich, four years ago. She was then convicted of fraud, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. It is presumed that, on being released, she removed to Spain and began anew. There is nothing like the tenacity of a soman. Olive Logan sputters in a lively fashion about the Euglish custom which forces the lady occupants of certain seats at the theatres to remove their hats certain seats at the theatres to remove their hats and pay sixpence for their keeping to a pert and greasy attendant. She knows of an American lady, unprepared for this requirement, who deliberated long whether she should expose her frowsy head to a fashionable company or go home without occupying her seats. It cannot be that the "best-dressed woman in the world" was her-

the "best-dressed woman in the world" was herself the person referred to; her head could never
have been frowsy.

The Byron monument project in London does
not prosper very well. The £3,000 proposed have
barely been raised, and though £1,000 more have
been offered for the architectural canopy by Mr.
Pitzwilliam Dick, M. P., it is not felt that the
sum raised for the statue itself is sufficient. Moreover, the designs sent in do not come up to the
mark. The best of forty—supposed to be by Mr.
Story—is not acceptable. Experts believe £10,000
to £12,000 will be required to secure such work as
is desired. There is to be a new competition next
May.

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

is desired. There is to be a new competition next May.

ROTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—T. B. Hawson, Montreal; D. A. Waterman, Detroit; Joseph Blair, Grand Rapids; R. H. Bingham, London; D. A. Rudolph, Logansport; L. H. De Kalb, London; B. Barrows, Boston; D. H. Cooley, Dubuque; Col. A. H. Tucker, Omaha; the Hon. E. Wells, Quincy; the Hon. Daniel Dustin, Sycamore; J. Buffum, New York.... Sherman House**—A. McLean, Hamilton. Ont.; Col. S. B. Coulson, Yankton, D. T.; Joe Chapman, Dubuque; R. L. McAllister, Barfinston; Orange Williams, New York; R. Cartis, Columbus, O... Ordsa Pacific*—H. A. Parker, New York; J. D. Campbell, Davenport; Slias Merchant and Samuel Atwater, Newark; John T. Wilson, Pittsburg; Frank Speringer, New Maxico; M. A. Crippen, Elkhart, Ind.; Col. J. S. Poland, U. S. A.; John G. Dagget; Boston; Thomas Thompson, Davenport; David Schuyler, Jackson, Mich.... Patmer House*—D. W. Alien, South Carolina; Peter Graff and E. D. Graff, Pittsburg; P. E. Studebaker, South Bend; Capt. J. M. Waiters, Edinburg; C. B. Hinsdale, Grand Rapids; Wager Swayne, Toledo: W. B. Close, F. B. Close, and G. Mana, England.

VERY SLOW.

(Continued from the First Page.)

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

THE WAY IT WORKED AT HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—Assistant DistrictAttorney Ware, Judge Chisholm, late candidate for Congress, and Capt. Raymond, all of Mississippi, upon invitation of the eminent Republicans at the St. Charles Hotel, gave an interstation at the St. Charles Hotel, gave an interesting statement, showing the means embloyed by the Democrats to carry the State for Tilden by 60,000 majority. Mr. Ware stated that, with the effect of the terrorism which that, with the effect of the terrorism which stifled the voice of the State in 1875 still abiding and active, and the Election laws and "machin-ery administered and controlled by Demo-crats, under a fixed and avowed purpose crats, under a fixed and avowed purpose to construe and manipulate so as to defeat the Republican party at any hazard, it was unnecessary to resort to that general and open system of bloodshed, violence, and intimidation which prevailed in 1875. Nevertheless the Republicans made such an earnest effort that the Democrats found it necessary to follow the old plan with some ingenious

sary to follow the old plan, with some ingenious additions, in this campaign.

THE BULLDOZE.

They regularly supervised Republican meetings, and in many cases broke them up and maltreated the speaker. In Madison County, where Gen. McKee was assaulted, the Republicans polled only 17 votes, instead of 2,500, whereas it is shown by past elections that they had always had a prior majority of 2,000. DeSoto County, which should and has given 6,000 Republican majority this year, gave 851 Democratic majority. In Lownds County, where there should, and with a fair peaceable canvass would, have been a Repubpeaceable canvass would, have been a Republican majority of 2,000 on a vote of 2,775, there lican majority of 2,000 on a vote of 2,775, there was not a single Republican vote cast at the late election. In Yazoo, where, with a fair and peaceable canvass, there would have been a Republican vote of 2,400 and a Republican majority of 200, there were only two Republican votes. In Amite County, which adjoins the Feliciana parishes of Louisiana, the Republican ticket did not receive a single vote, where, with peace and fairness, there would have been a Republican majority of 1,000.

sary to follow the old plan, with some ingeniou

A colored Republican, a man of property and good standing, asked if it was contrary to law to organize Republican clubs. He was answered in the negative, but earnestly advises he organize TWO INSTANCES. attempt it. Disregarding this advice, he organ-ized a club, and held one or two meetings. A few nights afterwards an armed body of men waited on him at his house, and, in the presence of his wife, shot fifteen bullets through his body, killing him on the prot. The gray the property of A his spot. This gave the unanimous vote of Amite County to the Democratic party. The same thing, varying only in a few minor circumstances, occurred pear Water W es, occurred near Water Valley, in Yalabusha County, and these are but two instances of many similar ones.

DIABOLICAL CAMPAIGN WORK. Armed bodies of men, generally disguised, rode about at night through the county for many nights before the election intimidating, flogging, and otherwise maltreating colored Republicans, but promising to protect them if they would join the Democratic child. In projectoring, colored men, were made clubs. In registering, colored men were made to answer such questions as in what township, section, or range they resided, and by whor employed, and many other questions difficult and often impossible for an illiterate man to answer, and which many white Democrats were neither able nor required to answer. When colored applicant was denied registration. Many similar measures were resorted to, and Mississippi gave a magnificent majority for Tilden and Reform.

WASHINGTON.

THE VOTES SHALL BE COUNTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—It is understood that the President will discuss the ques-tions growing out of the disputed Electors in fied to by the Electors as final. Upon this in-terpretation of the constitution all Republicans are now taking position, and many of the ablest Democrats admit that it is unassailable. The curt and mandatory phrase in the Constitution, 'The votes shall be counted," cuts like a sword all the meshes of argument to demonstrate the power of either House to reject a vote, that can

be thrown around the question. THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE. have declared themselves in regard to the twenty-second joint rule. Mr. Cox has arrived here, and in conversation says that he is decidedly of opinion that the action of the Senate abrogated the rule, and thus he stands flatly opposed to Mr. Randall. While the advocacy of this rule might have the effect to secure Southern votes, t is really of little consequence what view a Speaker might hold, since in joint Convention the Speaker of the House has no voice nor any opportunity to announce rulings upon any ques-tion. Mr. Cox confidently relies upon hav-ing strength enough to secure his election. Friends of other candidates, however, are certain that the Tilden influence will be quite sufficient to defeat him. The friends of

Mr. Morrison are understood to be very active in his behalf. THE MISSISSIPPI REPORT has some testimony in regard to the standing of Maj. Bascom, of the regular army, who has been noted as authority for the statement that cer ain elections in the interior of Louisiana were erfetly quiet and free. The testimony taken characterizes him as a very intemperate man, and a friend of the regulators. On one occasion, when ordered by Gen. Auger to proceed to a parish where outrages were being committed by white regu-lators, he made a false report that it was im-possible to procure horses for the expedition. He was understood by loyal men to be in full sympathy with the White-Liners.

POTTER'S PLAN. Representative Clarkson Potter, who is now According the right of the House to assume, at any stage of joint convention, that no one has received a majority of Electoral votes, and proceed to elect President, is one of the most extreme State's rights men in the country. At tae last session he thus defined his position:

The theory of equality among States is right. I was myself an extreme State's rights man. I am about to declare what I presume few men in the House would venture to admit, that if I was to make a Constitution for the future government of rising States, I would put a provision in it whereby a sufficient number or proportion of those State's might go out of the Union whenever they pleased, for I believe good government can in the long run only be maintained by being in accordance with the interests of those who are under it. I am convinced that wherever the real interests of a great section prompt it to go out of such union, it should be allowed to go; but, notwithstanding these views, it seems to me idle any longer to talk of the legislation of Congress being the legislation of sovereign States.

It was generally understood at the time that Potter's speech before it appeared in the Congressional Record was subjected to as much revision and was as much toned down as Ben Hill's Andersonville speech. Yet after this advocating the right of the House to assume, at

Hill's Andersonville speech. Yet after this revision the speech approves the secession heresy

SENSIBLE.

The National Democratic Committee have sent men over here to advise the District patriots to postpone their contemplated ratification of Tilden and Hendricks. The National cation of Tilden and Hendricks. The National Committeemen sent word that if New York City, which gave Tilden 70,000 majority, thought best to restrain its desire to celebrate, the Democrats here who do no voting and exercise no influence whatever in public affairs, might contain themselves at least until the result in the various States is known.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

New York papers have a sensational statement to this effect: That the United States Secret-Service officers have been many days in Baltimore, and have reported that there was an intention to inauturate a riot in Washington

sible.

If, then, neither House has constitutional power to receive and count the Electoral votes against the objection of the other, it can be of no importance to the country of the cou

revision of registration there were riot, tumult acts of violence, intimidation, and bribery an corrupt influences at and near several places o registration and revision of registration in sai parish, which said riot and tumuit, acts of vio-lence, in midation, disturbance, and corrupt in luences did tend to prevent, and did prevent, fair, free, peaceable, and full vote of all the qualified electors of said parish.

That by reason of said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, disturbances, and corrupt

That by reason of said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, disturbances, and corrupt influences, the election held in said parish on the 7th of November, 1876, was not a fair, free, full, and peaceable election, nor was there a free, fair, full, and peaceable election, nor was there a free, fair, full, and peaceable vote of all the qualified electors of said parish. That

THE FACTS

relating thereto are as follows:

During said period of registration it came to my knowledge in my official capacity that a large number of the qualified electors of said parish, colored men, were forced to join Democratic clubs, and told if they did not vote the Democratic ticket they would be bulldozed or regulated, by which words I understood to be meant armed bands of men visiting said voters, and by whippings, shootings, or other violence, putting them in fear of their lives, and forcing them to flee their homes.

That some time prior to or during said registration, a colored man named-Joe Johnson, a qualified elector of said parish, and a prominent Republican, was visited by armed men at his house at night, and taken prisoner by them. Said parties

POURED COAL OIL over his person and set him on fire, and then shot him to death.

That some time near or during the said registration, a colored man named William Y. Payne, a qualified elector of said parish, was visited at his house in the night by an armed band of white men, who took him from under his bed, put a rope or lariat around his neck, and attached the rope to the pommel of a saddle on a horse or mule,

white men, who took him from under his bed, put a rope or lariat around his neck, and attached the rope to the pommet of a saddle on a horse or mule,

AND DRAGGED HIM TO DRATH.

That at a short time before or during said period of registration a colored man named Isidore Herron, qualified elector of said parish, Justice of the Peace, and a Republican, was visited by an armed band of men at night at his house, and taken prisoner by them; said parties put a rope around his neck, attached said rope to the ponmed of a saddle, and dragged him nearly to death, and whipped him.

That, during said period of registration, a band of armed white men, masked, went to the house of one Aleck Gilbert, a colored man, qualified elector of said parish, and a proprincible Republican leader, for the purpose of killing him, and, not fluding him, foreibly took Alice Gilbert, his wife, out of her house, and, placing a rope around her neck, threatened to hang her, for the purpose of forcing her to disclose the whereabouts of her husband.

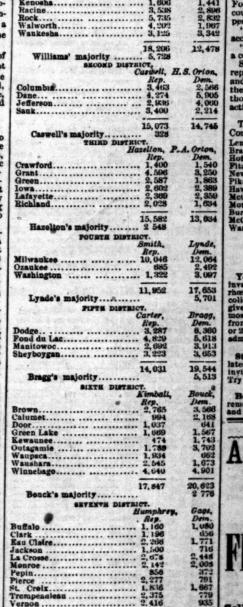
During said period of registration it came to my knowledge, in my official capacity that bands of armed white men patrolled the roads of said parish almost nightly on horseback, this for the purpose of striking terror into the minds of the colored people, thereby preventing them from voting the Republican ticket.

At a short time before or during registration it came to my knowledge, in my official capacity, that in several instances armed bands of white men had visited the houses of colored Republicans and yoters, and taken them from their houses and whipped them, this for the purpose of striking terror into the minds of the colored people, and preventing them from freely and peaceably exercising their right to vote.

That a short time before, during said period of registration, there came to my knowledge in my official capacity that Republican meetings and preventing them from freely and peaceably exercising their right to vote.

That a short time before of the purpose of striking terror into the m

1	with the aid of Baltimore roughs at the time of the Democratic procession here. The story, so far as the Secret-Service officers, are consequed	Hayes, that responsibility would belong to it. If.	voters of their of causing said	papers	to be	illegally	y and f	raud
1	far as the Secret-Service officers are concerned, is a fiction. Elmer Washburn, when Chief, never at any time had a single man engaged in	can insist on the vote being counted, we might then have the vote of Louisiana counted both ways, which would give the election to Mr. Tilden—192	rightful voters. That during	经经济通	相關時间			
١	never at any time had a single man engaged in political work. Mr. Brooks, thus far, has followed the example of his predecessor. It is certain that there is not and	cal result of holding that either House can count	publican voters	of one	of the	larges	t sectio	MAS O
١	certain that there is not, and has not been, any person connected with the Secret-Service in	the vote of a State, that, whenever there are two returns from a State, and the Houses do not agree as to which is the real vote of the State, its vote	of Port Hudson have a voting-p	, when	e it has	been c	ustoma	try t
	Baltimore engaged in any such work.	Will be counted both ways	have usually vo	ted, an	d a R	epublic	an ma	jorit
	THE ELECTORAL VOTE.	If, then, the vote of Louisians shall not be counted, and Mr. Hayes be allowed Florida and South Carolina, he will have 177 votes and Mr.	tablish a voting	-poll a	t said	town,	and ga	we a
	BOW SHALL IT BE COUNTED !- THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.	riiden 184, and then either Mr. Tilden will be elected or there will be no election of President.	lowed to vote t					
	Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, an in- timate friend of Mr. Tilden, has published in	And it will then become the immediate duty of the House of Representatives, under the express di- action of the Constitution, to proceed to choose a	FORCED, I				ENCE,	
	the Herald a letter which is believed to embody	one vote and if Mr. Haves should then be chosen	That during and revision of	the who	ole per	iod of		
	the programme to be followed by the Demo- crats in the event of the disputed States be-	President, he will be chosen absolutely in strictest	said parish a co	ntinuei	state	of fea	r, dres	al, ir
	ing given to Mr. Hayes. Of this letter the principal points are as follows:	dent as any man ever was. So, too, if the House	was caused by t	he fact	s above	redte	d, and	othe
	Assuming that, after the Electoral vote of South Carolina and Florida shall have been	should choose Mr. Tilden. The Constitution has provided for no person or body to notify the Hones that there has been not been been as a second of the constitution o	there was a	general	feeli	ng of	insec	urit
	counted for Hayes, the Returning Board of Lou- isiana will, without just cause, reject, upon pre-	body to notify the House that there has been no election for President by the Electors, nor, by deciding whether to make or withhold such noti-	property; the	at Re	publica	uns d	lared	Do
	tense of violence, the vote in enough Democratic districts to give the State to the Hayes Electors,	fication, to judge of that fact, but has left the House sole judge of the happening of the contin-	at several tion, canvass large numbers	marte	of sa	id na	rish:	Lbs
1	and those Electors be by that Board returned as elected, let us consider what will then he the	of the Electoral vote, the House must necessarily	not dare attend	Repub	lican n	reting	s; that	sai
	lawful and regular course of proceedings, that we may discover what, if any, lawful remedy for that	and, so knowing, does not require notification	white Democra	ts for t	he pur	pose of	prever	ntin
	On the second Wednesday in February the Honses	of the fact. Accordingly, had the Constitution provided for a notification to the House, it would have been to make its action in that respect de-	exercising their					
	of Congress are required to meet in Joint Conven- tion, that the Electoral votes may be opened and counted. It has been assumed that the House of	pendent on some other judgment of the happening of that coutingency than its own. But, in-	That the effec	et produ	aced by	the af	oresaid	riot
	Representatives will refuse to attend to perform that duty. The interviewers might have saved	stead, it leaves the House to act upon its ewn knowledge, independent of the action of any other	ances, and cor	rupt in	fluence	s in p	reventi	ing
3	their time. The House will most certainly attend, and the President of the Senate will then open the	body or person, and directs the Honse, in that con- tingency, of which it necessarily has knowledge,	fair, free, peace ter large number	ers of q	ualified	voters	in said	pai
1	returns. Just here let me refer to the proposition that the	and is itself to be the judge, to proceed to choose a President.	bers of the qua	diffed e	lectors	to cast	their 1	Vule
1	President of the Senate might himself, against whatever objection—by sheer force of inuscle and	And to whom could the question of whether the power was to be exercised be so properly committed	own free will, a	and d	rocure	and a	gainst udulen	thei t an
1	voice, I suppose—receive, ascertain, and count the votes and proclaim the result. But it should be	as to the body which is to exercise the power, to that great popular branch of the Government which specially represents the people, and whose	unlawful castin	g of b	That th	by parti	ber of	enti
•	remembered that no amount of voice nor audacity can confer constitutional right. The Constitution	members, of all those connected with the Federal Government, are alone elected by the people.	ified electors de of violence, in	timidat	ion, at	od tern	orism	fron
-	gives the President of the Senate no authority to count the votes,—meaning, by "counting," the right of ascertaining and receiving the votes.	Having, then, the ordinary and usual authority of every superior body, invested with the exercise	electors of said	d parist	t the n	umber	of qual	d b
3	right of ascertaining and receiving the votes. For to count the votes is to decide what are votes. It is only the Electors of the States who have a	of a supreme function, of determining for itself the occasion when it may be lawfully exercised.	such terrorism coercion and d	and in	ntimida against	tion to	vote u	nde
1	right to vote. All that the Constitution says is that "The President of the Senate shall, in the	and having, therefore, the authority to decide for itself whether a President has been chosen by the	Democratic tick	et was	about	184.		
١	presence of the Senate and House of Representa-	Electors or not, and, if not, to then itself choose the President, who can lawfully dispute the au- thority of the President whom the House of Rep-		VISC	100 March 2010	2000 C 2004 D 1		
1	ives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Counted by whom, the Consti- lution does not say.	resentatives may thus choose?	Following ar	e the o	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	550, Dag 2440	of the	TOP
3	If to be counted by the Vice-President was meant, I think no one familiar with the precise and	Gentlemen who talk lightly, therefore, of hav- ing the Vice-President of the Senate receive and	in the different	counti	es of	Wiscon	sin for	tb
1	terse style of the Constitution could doubt that the clause would have read, "The President of the	count the vote of Louisiana against the objection of the House, or of choosing some energetic man President of the Senate that they may have a	Republican and Downs has abou				al the	Keta
1	Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count the votes." The change in the form of	forcible officer to lead the Republican party after the 4th of March, or of an interregnum in which		2010 (00) (01)	75.	35.67.16	1876.	
	and count the votes." The change in the form of the language shows that it was not he who was to count.	Gen. Grant shall hold over, talk rebellion. The House of Representatives will not refuse to attend		Lua	Tap	Baj	1	88
	And what could be more unreasonable than that	the counting of the Electoral vote. It will permit the counting of every vote which it may judge	Counties.	lngt	tor.		6	Ber aver
ŧ	the Vice-President, who, by our system, is de- prived of all real power, and is only an expect- ancy provided for the contingency of a Presiden-	lawful to be counted; and no vote ran be lawfully counted without its concurrence or against its judgment and director.		3			2 61	dana bus
1	tial vacancy or incapacity, who more frequently than any other officer of the Government has been	judgment and direction. Whomever, by the vote so counted, shall appear to have the majority of all the Electors appointed will be President, and	Adams	. 77	362 98 206 35	981 100	442 189 257	1
ŧ	himself a candidate for the Presidency, should alone possess the unequaled power of determining who is elected to be Executive of this great na-	will be accepted by the Democratic party as such: and whomever, if no President be so chosen, the	Bayfield	75	306 35 2.345	944 NB 2.705	3,647	
	But, whatever may be thought of this as an orig-	popular branch of the Government shall then, in due form, choose to be President, will be so ac-	BuffaloBurnett	312	841	1, 186 285 1,013	1, 1et2 28 2, 145	9
	nal question, it may well be claimed that the practice of the Government has settled the inter-	cepted by them; and it will be those who may see fit to resist the Executive, thus lawfully elected,	Chippewa	714	. 525	1,598 1,255	1.775	
j	retation of this clause of the Constitution. Never since the Government was established has	who will be defying the law. And even if there has been an omission in the Constitution as that strictly no one may be	Clark	. 847	1,618	3,532 1,355	2,410 1,410 5,7:05	1
1	any Vice-President assumed to count an Electoral vote, except as the Houses permitted; and pever	Constitution, so that, strictly, no one may be elected according to its provisions, what could be so in accord with the spirit of our Government as	Dodge	2,508	4,283 4,685 386 77	5, 435 3, 202 1, 005	5, 736 6, 361 500 71	13
1	once, in all the twenty-three elections decided, has a Vice-President falled to withhold or to pre-	to agree upon an Executive chosen by the Honse of Representatives, acting by States? That is, chosen	Dunn	1,130	887	2,000 2,220	894	5
1	vent returns, or to reject or announce votes, as the Houses directed. But, if the counting of the votes be by the Consti-	to agree upon an Executive chosen by the Honse of Representatives, acting by States? That is, chosen by men elected directly by the people, as the Electors are, and acting by States, as the Electors	Grant	3, 182	2,318	4,446	5, dep)	5 2 6 4
	But, if the counting of the votes be by the Consti- ution vested in the two Houses of Congress, it follows unavoidably that they must both concur in	mitted the election of a President in the only con-	Green Lake	1, 1990 1, 127 1, 563	795 1, 685	2,601 1,739 2,651	1,796 1,514 2,348	12
	It is a necessary and elementary principle that,	tingency of a failure to choose by Electors then foreseen. Had the Convention foreseen the con-	Jackson	2,993	9 039	2,874	2,348 718 4,130	133
1	when a power is given to two to be exercised by them conjointly, both must concur in its exercise.	tingency now assumed by some, it would, of course, have committed the election in such con- tingency also to the House of Representa-	Kenosha	1,080	1, 130 991	1,714 1,610 561	1,604	3
1	It is the essential feature of our system of gov- ernment that both Houses must concur in every	tives	La rosse	1,673		2,644 2,424 70	2.842 2.299 174	5
1	act of legislation. Every such act of one House without the concurrence of the other is of no	LOUISIANA HORRORS.	Lincoln	1,448	2,620	2,700	3, 90%	7 10 2
0	alidity. To then give one House the vital power of determining, alone, and without the concurence of the other, the Electoral vote, would be	ANOTHER SICKENING DOSE OF BRUTAL BULL- DOZING.	Marquette Milwaukee Moroe	1.557	1,235	10,001 2,258	1.112 12,026 2,030	7
0	gainst the whole spirit of our system. And the Houses have always acted upon this as-	Correspondence of the Evening Journal. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Following is a sam-	Oconto Outagamie	1.198	1,092 2,517	1,761	1,176	284 30 11
	amption. No Electoral vote has ever been count- id, or assumed to be counted, against the objection	ple of the proof adduced in the bulldozed par-	Pepin	452	270 791	5NO 830 2,135	2, 4HO 394 945	202000
0	of either House. Uniformly, the Houses have greed upon some joint rule in respect to count-	ishes of Louisiana. It is a copy of an affidavit to be filed with the Returning Board:	Polk Portage	1,265	299 818	1,019 1,855 8,560	394 945 362 1,714	10
f	ng. The joint rule passed in 1865, so much poken of, could, of course, add noth- ng to the constitutional power of the two	State of Louisiana, Parish of East Baion Rouge: F. A. Clover, being duly sworn, states that be	Racine	1,522	2,031 1,130 1,718	2,038	2,890 1,591 2,814	4
Ŀ	ionses. In effect it only expressed what	was the duly-appointed Supervisor of Registra-	St. Croix Sauk Shawano	2.242	1,582 1,800 448	3, 395	1,736 2,201 873	30
t	and been embraced in previous joint orders, or in he former action of the Houses; was a mere meth-	tion in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, during the time of	Sheboygan Faylor	1,720	2,215	3, 227	3,648 246	2
b	d of regulating the orderly proceedings of the oodies under existing law, and was a practical onstruction by the Houses of their constitutional	registration and revision of registration held preceding and preparatory to the last election,	Vernon	1.077 1.784 2.825	520 696 1, 272	2,360 2,764 4,212	790 1.117 1.979	110
	ower in this respect. Necessarily, any joint rule, hat no vote, objected to by either House, should	held the 7th day of November, 1876. That as	Washington	2.533	2,305	1,321 8,129 2,642	3,047 3,325	41 17
p	e counted, must result either from the recognized rant of power in one House to alone receive or	such Supervisor of Registration he conducted said registration and revision of registration	Waushara	1,379	1, 191 313 2,031	2,642 3,080 5,692	548 4,426	10
b	ount Electoral votes against the other; or else it	from the 28th day of August to the 28th day of	W 00d	419	473	659	745	
bwc	though possessing the right to sount the Plasters!	October, 1876, inclusive.	Following are			STATE OF STREET		
buch	otes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im-	That during the said time of registration and						Attend
D W C III	otes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im- cortant function, and to agree in advance to con- pr without hesitation in any objection the other	revision of registration there were riot, tumult,	for Congressme	n in the	sever	il distr		
D W C III	otes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im- bortant function, and to agree in advance to con- pr without hesitation in any objection the other louse might raise,—an alternative so utterly op- osed to the rights and duty of a legislative body		for Congressment	n in the	DISTRIC	P.	icts of	the
P D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	otes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im- portant function, and to agree in advance to con- nr without hesitation in any objection the other fouse might raise,—an alternative so utterly op- osed to the rights and duty of a legislative body and of the oaths of its members as to be inadmis- ible.	revision of registration there were riot, turnult, acts of violence, intimidation, and bribery and corrupt influences at and near several places of registration and revision of registration in said	for Congressme State:	PIRST 1	DISTRIC W	t. illiams, Rep.	icts of	low,
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	otes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im- ortant function, and to agree in advance to con- present the second of the second of the con- fouse might raise,—an alternative so utterly op- osed to the rights and duty of a legislative body and of the oaths of its members as to be inadmis- ible. If, then, neither House has constitutional power or receive and count the Electoral votes against the	revision of registration there were riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and bribery and corrupt influences at and near several places of registration and revision of registration in said parish, which said riot and tumult, acts of violence, influmidation, disturbance, and corrupt in-	for Congressme State: Counties. Kenosha Racine	PIRST 1	DISTRIC W	r. illiams, Rep. 1,606 3,538	Wins	l the
Pt by C D A V I C H	notes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im- portant function, and to agree in advance to con- mr without hesitation in any objection the other fouse might raise,—an alternative so utterly op- soused to the rights and duty of a legislative body and of the oaths of its members us to be inadmis- ible. If, then, neither House has constitutional power or receive and count the Electoral votes against the bijection of the other, it can be of no importance o that question whether the joint raile be now re-	revision of registration there were riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and bribery and corrupt influences at and near several places of registration and revision of registration in said parish, which said riot and tumult, acts of violence, influidation, disturbance, and corrupt influences did tend to prevent, and did prevent, a	for Congressme State: Counties, Kenosha	PIRST 1	DISTRIC W	r. Illiams, Rep. 1,606 3,538 5,735 4,202	Wins	low, em. . 441
	although possessing the right to count the Electoral votes alone, to voluntarily abnegate that most im- portant function, and to agree in advance to con- ner without hesitation in any objection the other flouse might raise,—an alternative so utterly op- posed to the rights and daty of a legislative body ind of the oaths of its members is to be inadmis- rible. If, then, neither House has constitutional power or receive and count the Electoral votes against the objection of the other, it can be of no importance or that question whether the joint raile be now re- vealed or not. So, too, the fact that, when objections had been alsed to any vote from either House, the Houses layer at once separated to pass.	revision of registration there were riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and bribery and corrupt influences at and near several places of registration and revision of registration in said parish, which said riot and tumult, acts of violence, influmidation, disturbance, and corrupt in-	for Congressme State: Counties. Kenosha	PIRST 1	DISTRIC W	7. illiams, Rep. 1,606 3,538 5,735 4,202 3,125	Wins	low, em. , 441 , 896 , 832 , 967



KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

BOW THEY VOTE IN THAT STATE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Some interest has been excited in regard to the manner in which votes were cast in the State of Kentucky in the recent election. The law of the State provides that voting shall be viva voce. It seems that most of the voting in Covington and Newport at least was for Tilden and Hendricks or for Hayes and Wheeler direct, without any reference to Electors. Some of the voters state in interviews that they didn't know the names of the Electors. Whether this irregularity will be considered in determining the general result or not, is not definitely known.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—Concerning to-night's press dispatch from Cincinnati in regard to the reputed failure of both the Republicans and Definerats in Newport and Covington to vote for Electors, prominent men here say that as the vote for President in Kentucky is viva voce, the names of all the Electors being printed or poll books, it has been the custom of voters to say, "I vote for Tilden and Handricks," or Hayes and Wheeler, as the case may be, and in the voter's presence the clerks tally one vote for each of the Electors of the ticket voted. The so-called irregularity is considered here as of no consequence whetever.

OREGON.

OREGON.
2HAT ELECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—Senator Kelly, of Oregon, left here Tuesday, ostensibly for Washington. It now appears that he left the train at Sacramento and took rail and stage for Oregon. It is reported that he returned on a summons by telegraph to assist in obtaining an injunction from a court restraining the State Board of Canvassers from issuing a certificate of election to Postmaster Watta, Elector on the Republican ticket. Republicans here sent United States District-Attorney Coghism to Portland by steamer yesterday to attend to the interests of their party. The Oregon Board meets Monday next to canvass the returns.

MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The State Board of Can vassers have completed the tabulation of returns for Presidential Electops, and find that, of a total vote of 350,583, the Tilden Electors received 202,687, the Hayes Electors 144,388, and the Cooper Electors 3,498; Tilden's majority over Hayes, 58,289; over Hayes and Cooper, 54,794.

METCALF VS. PROST.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—The mandamus case in the Metcalf-Frost contested election proceeded all day before Judge Lindley, counsel on both sides making lengthy arguments. The Court decided to hear testimony to-morrow as to whether the figures on the poll-book had been altered, as alleged, after they were received by the County Clerk.

VERMONT.

A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 28.—Aldrich, Demo cratic contesting Presidential Elector, has set upon the Governor a protest against the issu of a certificate to Sollace. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23.—The official vot. of the State is: Hayes, 41,529; Tilden, 38,449;

ABOUT TOWN. GRAND PACIFIC SOTEL.

At this hostelry yesterday there was neither much news nor excitement. The reports of the result of the Canvassing Board labors in South Carolina gave general satisfaction to everybody. Their action is regarded as final and perfectly lawful.

South Carolina gave general satisfaction to everybody. Their action is regarded as final and perfectly lawful.

"Why," said Col. Bob Ingersoll to a Trinum's reporter, "their action was in accordance with law, in accordance with the decisions of our own Supreme Court here in Illinois."

"Then you think the action of the South Carolina Canvassing Board was correct in so far as issuing certificates to the Electors and members of the Legislature elect?"

"Yes, sir. I hold that it is the right of every man—black, white, or mulatto—to cast his vote, and it is part of the voting to count that vote. For this the Canvassing Board is organized, and courts have no right to set the verdict of the people aside, and it has been so held."

"Then you think everything has been done according to law?"

"I do, most assuredly, and I can't see where a court has any right to interfere."

Several lawyers with whom The Tribuns reporter came in contact said the same thing, and further held that if the matter came before the United States Supreme Court, which they thought it would, that the Canvassing Board's action would be sustained.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the official vote for County Commissioners at the recent election:

Lenzen, Democrat.

32, 201

Bradley, Democrat.

32, 004

Hoffman, Democrat.

32, 004

Hoffman, Democrat.

32, 007

Regerald, Democrat.

32, 004

Hoffman, Democrat.

32, 007

Pike, Republican.

25, 431

Mordiart, Republican.

26, 431

Mordiart, Independent.

122

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Word to Mothers A Word to Mothers.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and disrrhers, regulates the stomach and bowels, cares wind colic, softens the gums, reduces infammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from psin and exhaustion relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fall to procure it.

Stephens' Indian Vegetable Bitters regu-lates the bowels, and are a most excellent tonic. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system. Try it. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is remedy for nervous debility, impovershed blood and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

CLOTHING. ASSIGNEE SALE \$50,000

FOR MEN AND BOYS. Selling BELOW NEW YORK COST.

13,223 All goods marked in plain figures. HENRY W. WOLSELEY, ASSIGNEE OF

EDWARDS&BROWNE 150 STATE-ST., 126 MILWAUKEE-AV.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING

тајогіцу.... 7.

ЕІОНТИ DISTRICT.

Рочно
Вер.
959
154
378
111
285
1,765
1,46
1,777

Humphrey's majority 7,479

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST

Centennial Award.

lovement of Currency from New York --- Scarcity of Silver Change.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active --- Provisions Easier, but Closed Firm.

Breadstuffs Generally Stronger, with a Light Daily Supply.

How the Hogs of the West Are Heading for Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of business at the banks was un-thanged. The larger movement of currency con-inues to be the principal feature of transactions. The aggregate orders were large when compared rith the shipments of last week, but were not of with the shipments of last week, but were not of themselves very heavy. The general trade of the city is restricted to the usual and necessary routine. There is no evidence in any quarter of the development of new enterprises, or the extension of those already established. The small average of the daily clearings is a sufficient index of the lowered volume even of ordinary transactions, and the dull state of the discount market shows that loanable capital does not feel the beneficial impulse of any new demand. Collections are slow in some quarters, and some new paper is made in consequence by city customers. The movement of hogs to market is accompanied by an increase in the application from packers and commission houses for

New York exchange was sold between banks at 100@\$1-00 per \$1,000 discount. The clearings were \$3,500,000. There is a growing scarcity of silver coin in this city. A premium of 2 per cent has been paid for it. The country banks are ordering larger amounts are in the supplied, and there are indications home of the silver that is going into the interest in the supplied. Builson silver is advancing, and a comparatively slight rise will make it profitable to export the subdillary coinage at the present price of gold. The present law does not make provision for enough small silver change to supply the country fully. The German Government finds the allowance of 10 marks a head made by the Reichsag inadequate: the per capita allowance for small

tag inadequate: the per capita allowance for small change is as nearly as possible the same in En-gland. The United States, on the same basis, should for its 44,000,000 of inhabitants have \$110,000.000 of subsidiary allver coinage. We ertainly need more than the thirty or forty mill-ons that will be needed to replace the fractional

dorsed with numberless conditions, some of them of extraordinary comprehensiveness, the enforcement of which, in many cases, works great injustice to the insured. The most trivial misstatements of an applicant for life insurance have been made the successful pretext on which playment of the insurance to his family has been denied. The Albany Law Journal contains an article, written by a prominent Judge, recommending that, to protect insured persons, Legislatures adopt a form of policy to be followed by the companies. This would secure them all the defenses they are entitled to, and would relieve the public from the

The return of the Bank of England for the week ended Nov. 8 gives the amount of notes in cir-culation as £28,504.940, being a decrease of £277.915, and the stock of bullion in lot) de-partments as £31,705,807, showing a decrease of E1, 295, 674 when compared with the preceding return. As there was a withdrawal for abroad of £860,000, it would appear that £428,674 has been port of the Bank of France for the week ended Nov. 11 shows that the demand for loans which existed at the beginning of the month has quite existed at the beginning of the month has quite subsided. There has been an increase of £1,984,000 and in the gold and bullion of £956,000. Notes in circulation have decreased £1,575,000 and discounts £657,000. There is also a decrease of £500,000 in the public deposits, but advances show a slight increase. The proportion between bullion and circulation has risen to 85½ per cent. OFFICIAL BOPORT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL STATES AND

The following table, from the annual report of Commissioner Raum, will show the aggregate re-ceipts of Internal Revenue in each collection dis-

Sixta District
Total
contributions of each being set opposite the name:
California. \$ 3, 095, 039 Illinois 25, 7-90, 694 Indiana 5, 579, 129
lowa 1,242,617 Kentucky 7,705.542 Maryland 2,577,579
Massachusetts. 2,752,215 Michigan 2,081,163 Missouri 2,981,941
New York 3,778,949 New Yo. L. 14,616,723 North Curolina 1,671,138
Ohio

interest on the debt of Paris is \$8, 400,000.

THE GERMAN MONEY MARKET.

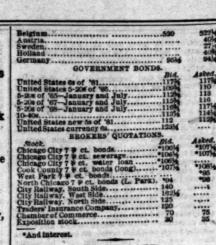
The return of the imperial Bank of Germany for the west ended the 7th inst. indicates a lessened demand for money. Private discounts have fallen off £704,000, notes in sironlation £601,000, and private deposits £387,000. There is also a small decrease in the Item "Advances on Stocks." On the other hand, the most prominent increases are in bills and public deposits, £332,000, and cash in hand, £167,000. The bank is, therefore, on the whole, stronger in available resources.

MASSACRUSETTS ZAX SYATISTICS.

whole, stronger in available resources.

Massaugusers TAX STATISTICS.

The total valuation of the State for 1876, as ascertained by the Boston Journal from the Secretary to State's omce, is \$1,709,433,000, against \$1,840,732,000 in 1875, \$1,831,601,000 in 1874, and \$1,763,429,000 in 1873. There has been a decrease tince last year, in other words, or \$71,200,000 and we have just you have to the value. winter wheat, 28 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 200, 200, and we have just got back to the valuation of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the value of 1873; which, of course, we ought never to the color of the stars in the State is 322, 410,000 on, 20 cars rejected do, 15 cars no grade (145 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 48 cars No. 2 corn, 20 cars rejected do, 15 cars no grade (90 corn); 2 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do (25 oats); 12 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars no grade (90 corn, 20 cars rejected do, 12 cars rejected do, 12 c



BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Gold opened and closed at 109%, with sales in the interim at 109%. Carrying rates were %@1, 1%, and 2 per cent. Loans were also made fist.

Governments were dull but strong.

Railroad bonds were firm in late dealings. St.

Louis & Iron Mountain firsts rose to 101, Union Perife Land-Grants to 101. Sinking Punds to 91%.

acific Land-Grants to 101, Sinking Funds to 91% thio & Mississippi Consolidated Sinking Funds to 3, and Toledo & Wabash (St. Louis Division

reasury disbursements, \$62,000. Plearings, \$22,000,000. Sterling steady; 60 days, 82; sight, 84.

Western Union. St. Paul..... St. Paul pfd... Wabash 136 A. & P. 10. 133 Missouri Pa 4234 A. & P. pfd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23. -The NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Gold, 1101/4@1101/s. Sight exchange on New York, 1/4 discount.

Sight exchange on New York, 4 discount.
Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 526.

London, Nov. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account. 95 9-18.

United States bonds—5-20s of '65, 1034; '678, 109:10-40s, 1074; new 5s, 106.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 94; preferred, 17.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Thursday, Nov. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Oak st, se cor of Rush st, n f, 55 ft to alley, dated Nov. 20.

Bryant st, n e cor of Staunton st, s f, 80/5x158 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 18 (Daniel J. McCormick to Paul J. McCormick).

25,000

Ogden av, 128:2-10 ft n e of Taylor st, n w f. 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 23.

West Onlo st, 189 ft w of Rucker st, s f, 24x129 ft, dated Nov. 20.

Hisnings st, 192 ft w of Aucker st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 20.

Hastings st, 192 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 20.

Ochthology of the Color of Staunton st, e f, 205x100 ft, dated Nov. 21.

Dearborn st, 1415 ft s of Washington st, e f, 205x100 ft 10 ft, dated Nov. 21.

Revenswood road, 32 ft n of Sunnyside av, e f, 10 x 15.2% ft, dated Nov. 23.

Hanover st, 173 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 50x 125 ft, dated Nov. 17.

Indians av, 100 ft s of Forty-first st, w f, 100x 1504 ft, dated Nov. 22.

COMMED POLITA I

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning; the corresponding time last year was Thanksgiving-Day:

2000 m	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	8, 255		9,466	
Wheat, bu	60,597	**** *****		
Corn. bu	57,811	******	44, 267	** *******
Oats, bu	22,570			
Rye, bu				****
Barley, bu	44, 546			
Grass seed, lbs.	109, 409			
Flaxseed, lbs .	86, 155		175, 375	**** *****
B. corn. lbs	92,200	**** ******	40,500	***** ****
C. meats, lbs			1,986,068	
Beef. tcs	*********		114	
Beef, bris	2222		153	
Pork, bris	124		1.673	
Lard, lbs	211,000	**** *** ***	1, 135, 365	
Tallow, Ibs	35, 697		48.500	
Butter, lbs			104, 278	******
D. hogs, No				
Live hogs, No.			2.04×	
Cattle, No		******	2,775	
Sheep, No			211	**********
Hides, lbs		,	272 00	
Highwines, bris	272	,	327	
Wool, lbs	158 631	1000	270,600	**** *****
Potatoes, bu				
Coal, tons		** *******	748	
Hay, tons	120			
Lumber, m	1.878			** ******
Shingles, m				
Salt. bris			9.008	
Poultry, hs			8 340	
Poultry, coops		*******		
Game, pkgs		**********		
Eggs, pkgs				**********
Cheese, bxs		*********	914	**********
G. apples, pris.		*********	700	**** ******
Beans, bu		**********		*********

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 8,588 bu wheat, 2,049 bu corn, 409 bu oats, 1,475 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 3 red winter wheat, 28 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 69 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (145 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corh, 1 car new do, 48 cars No. 2 corn, 20 cars rejected do, 15 cars no grade (90 corn); 4 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars

here yesterday came in from Indiana, and even from Ohie; and it is rumored that they are now buying bogs in Cincinnati to ship to Chicago.

This supply, added to that from the West, makes our receipts large for this season of the year, so that our packing-houses may now work up to nearly the limit of their enormous capacity at the opening of cold weather.

A passion to the Directors of the Read

was circulated on 'Change yesterday, and obtained about one hundred signatures. It asked for a change in the hours of trading, so that there shall be but one daily session, beginning at 10 and ending at 2 o'clock. It is much to be desired that some sction could be taken to limit the hours of trading so that operators who have correspondents outside will all have time to write their letters after the close of the business, and send them off by the evening mails. At present this is scarcely possible, and the consequence is that a great many communications are sent out (including circulars), which close the business about noon, or at a quarter past 1, leaving the afternoon hours to be dealt with the next day. Four hours ought to be long enough to permit the transaction of all necessary business; and we have no doubt that nearly all the principal members of the Board would be glad of such a change. But that fact does not prove that it would be expedient to adopt it. If the proposed alteration can be made without the establishment of another "open board" all right; but the matter would be made worse than now if the closing of the big room at 2 o'clock were followed by an outside session till 6 or 7 o'clock. There are probably enough members who want a loating place for all day to sustain an outside market, and thus keep their fellow-members on the qui vive much longer than now. "Pity'tis, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

THE MARKETS.

The Markets.

The leading produce markets were again rather alow yesterday. Provisions were easier, and wheat stronger, with not much change in other departments, and no great disposition to trade. The receipts of produce were only moderate, except that hogs were numerous, and the last-named fact formed the modulating semitone that changed the song of the provision men into a lower key. It was the first real day of winter, the air being cold, while there was a light fall of snow. This improved the prospects for a liberal run of packing, and also THE MARKETS. there was a light fall of snow. This improved the prospects for a liberal run of packing, and also for corn receipts, while making little difference in other directions. There were few orders received from outside points, and telegraph operators complained that business was dull. Operators in other cities, as well as here, seemed to be generally of the opinion that the situation here and in Europe is too uncertain to warrant much activity, and they were disposed to wait.

The dry-goods market was without special

and seasonable goods, and previous prices were fully maintained. Groceries were ordered with some freedom by the city and country trade, and some freedom by the city and country trade, find the market again presented a nrm tone. Sirups and moiasses show an unmistaxable upward tend-ency, prices at the East having already under-gone a sharp advance. Sugars remain strong at the prices established at the beginning of the week. Coffees, rice, spices, soaps, starch, and teas were unchanged. In the dried-fruit mar-ket the position of affairs was much the same as on the preceding two days. Fish were quoted frm. with lake descriptions tending higher. But-

The lumber market was dull and easy. The offerings of cargoes were small, and several sales were made early, but there was no life to the trade. Prices were unchanged. At the yards a fair business in filling small orders was reported at the quoted prices. Hardware remains rather quiet. Seeds were quiet, clover being lower owing to increased offerings. Wool was quiet and firm. The demand for broom-corn and hides continues good and both markets are firm. Hay was quiet and the property are firm. good, and both markets are firm. Hay was quiet and unchanged. The receipts of potatoes continue

Lake freights were dull and entirely nominal, the ed steady at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Balti-more, with a smaller number of cars offering, and only a moderate inquiry for freight-room. Freight engagements were reported for 20,000 bu wheat by lake, 25,000 bu do by rail, and 40,000 bu corn by water, but the engagements by rail are seldom all noted except on the books of the contracting

received at Chicago Customs Nov. 23, 1876: F. W. Hoyne & Co., 25 cases gin, 50 brls ale; W. H. Schimpferman, Jr., 25 brls gingersale; Mrs. E. Smith, 1 case merchanise; Mahla & Chappell, 33 tons iron ore \$\frac{2}{3} \text{Lill & Bullen, 5,000 bu barley}\$ Amount of duties collected, \$4,053.70.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and again easier, though prices in the speculative articles were pretty well sustained, especially on pork, as influential parties well sustained, especially on pork, as influential parties were interested in keeping up quotations. The receipts of higs were very large for this time of the year. Those of the morning were stated to be 45,000, and it was es-timated that the receipts of the day would be fully 50,-000 head. A decline at the Stock-Yards was the conse-

of the moraling were stated to be a, 0.00, and was est timated that the receipts of the day would be fully 50, 000 head. A decline at the Stock-Yards was the consequence, and that tended to weaken product, especially meats, which were reported to be lower in the European markets. There is a good demand for cheap meats in England, and buyers will probably take all they can get at the prices now ruling, provided they are axisfied that nothing is to be gained by waiting. But the number and condition of the hors now coming forward indicates a better supply than has been calculated on, and British buyers may be tempted to hold off for lower figures, though there are so many contracts already made for stuff here that there will probably be a good demand for hogs that will prevent a serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present, however great may be the current and the serious decline for the present of the present of the serious decline for the present of the present of the serious decline for prices forms a strong temptation to fill. Sales were reported of 500 bris seller frequency at \$15.80 and \$15.80 an

PLOUR—Was in better demand, and firm at previous prices, a few lots being wanted for shipment, in addi-tion to the usual local trade. Sales were reported of

tion to the usual local trade. Sales were reported of 250 brls winters on private terms; 1, 900 brls spring extras, chiefly at \$4.7365.75; 300 brls rye frour at \$3.903 4.00; and 100 brls bnckwheat at \$6.00. Total 2, 550 brls. The market closed steady, at the following range of prices: Choice winters, \$8.2567.25; medium winters, \$5.0066.00; choice spring extras, \$5.7566.25; medium of, \$5.2565.50; shipping extras, \$4.629,485.00; choice patents, \$7.0067.50; common & \$6.0066.25; sour springs, \$3.0064.00; spring superines, \$2.5064.00. Bran-Was quiet and steady at the ruling quotations of a week past. Sales were 30 tons at \$9.25 on track, and free on board cars. Also 10 tons from winter wheat at \$10.00 free on board.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.13.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair, steady trade at the annexed prices: Choice green hurl, 5½@ 6½c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½%5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 565½c; red tipped with do, 464½c; green covers and inside, 563½c; red tipped do, 3½64c; inside brush, 3½d4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4½65½c; inferior brush, 363½c; crooked do, 263c.

BUTTER—In the butter market the only apparent change was the development of a firmer feeling in

BUTTES—in the butter market the only apparent change was the development of a firmer feeling in choice to fancy grades, the offerings of which do not equal the actual necessities of the trade. For a "glit edge" article there were buyers at 31632c, and in isolated cased even higher figures were paid. Medium and common grades were in fair shipping demand at previous prices. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 26632c; medium to good, 17623c; inferior to common, 136415c.

18@15c.

BAGGING—There was a dull trade at unimproved prices. We continue to quote: Stark, 21½c; Peerless, AA. 21c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21½c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 21½c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13£15c; gunnles, single, 19€1½c; do ouble, 24£25c.

CHEESE—The demand, as heretofore, was for small quantities to supply current needs. Owing to the light stock on hand and the firm views of factory-men the jobbing prices remain firm at 12£13£ for good to best grades. Interior to fair lots may be bought at 7£11c.

COAL—Business was more acuive than for some days previous, but otherwise the market was without abparent change. We quote prices steady and firm, as follows: Lackawanna egg, \$7.25£7.50; do, nut. \$7.50 eff. 7.5; do range, \$7.75£8.00; Blossburg, \$5.50; cannel, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$5.50; cannel, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$5.50; cannel,

4.75: No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.75:c1.80: No. 1 bay kits, \$1.35:d1.40; family kits, \$1.30:d1.05; bank codfah, \$5.00:51.25; George s codfah, \$5.75; Labrador herring, spili, bris, \$7.50:c7.75; do. ½-brl, \$3.75:64.00; Labrador herring, round, bris, \$5.75:d6.00; do. ½-brl, \$3.00:63.25; scaled herring, per box, \$5:68:s0; No. 1 herring, 28:630c. Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, \$3.00:63.25; caled

prime do, 10-10%c; common do, 9%20%c; N. O., 5720
10%c.
SERUFS—California sugar loaf drips, 68@70c; California honey drips, 60@65c; silver drips, 55@60c; good augar-house alrup, 45@60c; extra do, 60@55c; New Orieans molasses, choice new, 70%75c; do prime, 65 670000 no nolasses, 88@40c; black-strap, 26@50c; Seruman nolasses, 88@40c; black-strap, 26@50c; cassla, 26@27c; pepper, 17%c/88; citares, 48@48c; cassla, 26@27c; pepper, 17%c/88; nutmegs, \$1.10@1.15; Calculta ginger, 14@15c.
SoaFs—True Bine, 6c; German mottled, 64@69(c; White Lift, 55@60c; White Rose, 55@50c; Royal Savon, 55@c; Savon Imperial, 56c; Golden West, 55@656c; Bauner, 6c.

cutta gipper, 14615.

Cutta gipper, 14615.

White Lily, 55686: White Rose, 55686; Royal Savon, Side: Savon Imperial, 5Mc; Goiden West, 556856; Bauner, 6c.

HAY—The offerings of timothy were taken for shipment at former prices. Prairie was slow, except upland, which was sainole at \$7.5968.00. The local definant for baled hay is light, the trade being well supplied with loose by the farmers. We quote: No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 free on board; No. 2 do, \$9.50; mixed, \$8.0068.50; upland prairie, \$7.5067.75 on track; No. 1 do, \$6.5067.00; No. 2 zlough, \$6.00.

Highwines—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 bris at \$1.0086 per gal., which at \$1.0086 in New York leaves little leeway for shipment. Hilbes—Continue in active demand and firm. The recepts are fair and the shipments liberal. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are gipted at the sait saids provided the saids of the sait saids provided the saids of the sait saids of the saited hides are quoted on the street at \$6. Green saited hides are gipted at the sait saids provided the said saids provided the sait sait sait saids provided the sait sait

LIVE STOCK. 137, 320 90, 075 44, 902 17.012 18,017 12,183 6, 136

Interior to clars general states. St. 25:e4.00. A flock of 47 scabby sheep was bought by a city butcher at \$1.00 per head. Sullivan was the man.

NEW YORK. Nov. 23.—Bervrs—Receipts, 900; msking 2.840 for three days. The demand was fair and the market firm and fairly active at an advance of about \$1.00 per head from resterday and \$40 per a from the closher rates of Monday. No extra steers on sale, but a few tops were sold at 10% per be from the closher rates of Monday. No extra steers on sale, but a few tops were sold at 10% per be, and ordinary the closher rates at 35:49:10% per b; common to prime sheep, and 58:6% per b for common to prime sheep, and 58:6% per b for common to good lamos; extra wethers might be sold at 65:66% per b, and extra lambs at 65:60%.

Swing—Receipts, 5.830, making 15, 130 for three days; good live awine were sold at \$5.67:66.00 per 100 bs, and several car-loads remained unsold for lack of bids that could be accepted.

EAST LIBRETY.

EAST LIBRETY, Fa., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 35 cars through and 17 cars yard stock, or 802 head; total for three days, 1.717 head; everything sold out; best, \$5.0035.50; medium to good, \$4.25:64.75; common to fair, \$3.25:34.00.

HOUS—Receipts, \$0.005.50; medium to good, \$4.25:64.75; common to fair, \$3.25:34.00.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, \$55; no market today.

SHEEF—Receipts, 600 head; total for three days, \$300; selling at \$4.0025.00.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, \$55; no market today.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000; market slow; supply equals demand; Western sheep, 54.75:65.00.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, \$55; no market today.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, \$6.00 head; total for three days, \$6.25; about 35 cars unsold.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Hous—Dull, weak, and lower; common. \$5.00:61.29; canada sheep, \$4.75:65.00.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Hous—Dull, weak, and lower; common. \$5.00:61.50; fair to good light shipping in fair demand at \$5.30:65.50; packing, \$5.40.65.50; packing, \$5.40.665.60; heavy hoga, \$5.76.60.

LUMBER. The cargo market was very dull. Four or five sales were made early, but there was no life in the trade, and 10 or 12 loads were carried over. Piece stuff was quoted at \$7.00@7.25, and inch at \$8.00@12.00. Lath are firm

at \$7.00@7.25, and inch at \$3.00@12.00. Lath are firm at \$1.25, and shingles at \$2.00@2.30.

At the yards a moderate business was done at unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: First and second clear.

First and second clear.

\$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch.

\$30.00@32.00
Third clear, 1 inch.

\$30.00@32.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough.

\$0.00
Clear flooring, first and second.

\$14.50
First common siding.

\$14.50
Fiooring, first common, dressed.

\$21.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed.

\$21.00@32.00
Box boards, A.

\$35.00
Box boards, 10 to 12 in.

\$25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in.

\$25.00
Common boards and short fencing.

\$25.00
Common boards and short fencing.

\$25.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in.

\$25.00
Lath.

\$25.00
Lath.

\$25.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in.

\$25.00
Lath.

\$25.00
Lath

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Trowns.

Liverpool., Nov. 23-11 a. m.—Markets unchanged.
Flour-No. 1. 25; No. 2. 23a.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1. 10s; No. 2. 9s 3d:
spring. No. 1. 10s, No. 2. 9s 2d: white. No. 1. 10s 6d: No.
2, 10s 4d; club, No. 1. 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d. CornNo. 1, 29s; No. 2. 25s 9d.
Paovisions-Pork, 71s. Lard, 51s 6d.
Liverpool., Nov. 23-Latest.—Cotton-Pirm; 67-16
616/dc; cales, 14.000 bales; speculation and export,
1, 000; American, 8, 200.
Beradetuyrs—Quiet and unchanged. Barley—American, 34s. Peas-Canadian, 384/s.
CLOVER-SEED—American, 50/655s.
Provisions—Mess pork. 71s. Prime mess beef,
88s. Lard—American, 31s/s. Cheese—American, 34s.
Provisions—Mess pork. 71s. Prime mess beef,
88s. Lard—American, 43s/s; short clear, 43s/s.
Tallow-Fine American, 43s.
Petroleum-Spirits, 11s; refined, 91/409/s.
Linseed Oil—27s.
Resin-Common, 5/s; pale, 14s.
Spirits Turerentins—25/s.
Lard Oil—54s.
London, Nov. 23.—Sucar—No. 12, Dutch standard, spot and adoat, 31s.
Linseed Oil—20s.
Antwerp, Nov. 22.—Petroleum—58.

AMERICAN CITIES.

PLOUR—Bull and weaker; super, \$4.00; Minnesota family, \$6.13466. \$0; State, Ohio, and Maryland, \$8.00 (56.35; high grades, \$7.7548.00.
Gasin-Waeai in fair cemand for oboles; others duff; Pennsylvania red, \$1.275; amber, \$1.3561.37; white, \$1.3261.37; white, \$1.3261.35; hye in active demand; 70.672c. Corn duff; yellow, new, \$5c; yellow, old, \$16.65c; mixed, \$6.60c; mixed, amixed, \$86.10c; mixed, unsound, \$36.954c.
Waitsxt-Western, \$1.10.
BUTTER—In fair demand; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 29633c; firsts, 29630c; Western extras, 256.27c; firsts, 29633c; firsts, 29630c; Cherse-New York State fancy, \$6613c.
E608—Scarce; New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, fresh, 296.27c.
REQUIPTE—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, \$2,000 bu.
Shilfmants-None.

novisions—Firm and unchanged; quiet.

Thous—Quiet and steady.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady and firm; \$1.2021. 30. Corn in fair demand, but lower rates; \$3841c. Onts steady; 30 (837c. Rye quiet and unchanged; 6566bc. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—FORK nominally mchanged; 216.00. Lard in fair demand; steam, \$10.00 spot; \$9.95 next week; kettle, 105681c. Bulk meats in fair demand; 51660bc. Barley demand; 51660bc. Bulk meats in fair demand; 51660bc. Bulk meats

BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO. Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Steady.

TOLEDO. Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Steady.

GALIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.80%; extra 40, \$1.39; November, \$1.20%; January, \$1.20; No. 2 do. \$1.29; November, \$1.20%; January, \$1.20; No. 2 do. \$1.20; December; No. 1 red winter, \$1.32; No. 2 do. \$1.22½; December; \$1.23; No. 2 do. \$1.22½; December; \$1.23; No. 2; do. \$1.22½; December, \$1.23; January, \$1.25; No. 2; do. \$1.27; rejected, \$1.12½, \$1.12 jdd. Corn firm; high mixed, 53c; new, 50%c; No. 2, 51c; new, 49c; No. 2 white, 50%c; new, 47%c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34c; rejected, 40c; new, 47%c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34c; rejected, 40c; new, 47%c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34c; rejected, 27%c.

REORLETS—Flour, 200 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; coats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; advanced to closed system.

Milwauker, Nov. 28.—PLOUS—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain Wheat unsettled; advanced ic; closed easier;
No. 1 Milwanee, \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.14%; December;
No. 1 Milwanee, \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.14%; December;
No. 2 Milwanee, \$1.05%; No. 2 do, \$1.14%; December;
Corn dell and the state of the state o

BUFFALO. Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm: No. 2 Milwaukee ciub held at about \$1.38. Corn dull and nominal at 52c for No. 2 mixed western. Oats neglected. Barley neglected. COTTON.

COTTON.

NEW OBLEANS, NOV. 23.—COTTON—Demand active, but irregular; sales of 11,000 bales; good ordinary, 10%610%c: low middling, 11611%c; middling fair, 12466 1246c; good middling, 1146612c; middling fair, 12466 1246c; fair, 196198c; receipts, net, 4,300 bales; gross, 5,000; exports to Liverpool, 4,300; to Havre, 3,300; to New York, 224: stock, 207,000.

SAYNNAR, NOV. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 116; net, 3,318 bales; sales, 1,850.

MOBILE, NOV. 25.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 116; net, 1,918 bales; sales, 4,000, exports to Great Britain, 4,119; coastwise, 900.

GALVESTON, NOV. 23.—COTTON—Dull; heavy; middling, 11%c; net, 3,308 bales; sales, 2,127; exports to Great Britain, 730; coastwise, 222; to the Continent, 1,030.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 23.—COTTON—Active and firm;

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The package trade in domestic goods was light, and jobbing branches ruled quiet. Cotton goods were dull but steady. Amostran denims, etc., advanced 7½ to 10 per cent by agents. Prints were a little more active. Anconia prints were closed out by agents. Men's wear of woolens were in moderate request. PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAMD, O., NOV. 23.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard, 110 test, 29c.

PITTSBURG NOV. 23.—PETROLEUM—Pirm; \$3.450
3.46% at Parker's; refined quiet; 20% asked. Philadelphia delivery. TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—SPIRITS OF TURPER

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowos, sundries; prop I. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; prop City of Concord, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries; echr Ada Medora, Buffalo, coai; schr Exile, Cleveland, coai; schr J. O. Thayer, Buffalo, coai; schr J. P. Ward, Winona Pier, wood; bark W. H. Vanderbilt, Sandusky, coai; schr Montauk, Buffalo, coai; schr Montaukee, lumber; schr A. Moshet, Marinette, lumber; schr A. Moshet, Marinette, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoe, 800 bu hurley, 73 bris applea, and sundries; schr William Jones, Michigan, City, 45 cords, stane; prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, 10,588 bn cora, 536 bu oats, 160 bris four, 6 bris beef, 50 bris pork, 2 tes lard—Port Colborna, 3 bris Sour, and sundries; prop Winnie Wing, Pentwater, 5,000 bu cora, 5,000 bu costs, and sundries.

Special Dispatch to The Tribun Pont Hunon, Mich. Nov. 23-11 p. m rope Starucca, Vanderbilt, Germania

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 23.—ABRIVALS—Prop R. Prin-

HERE AND THERE.—The remains of Capt. Paul Pelky were buried Tuesday at Cleveland with Masonic honors....The sehr D. M. Foster is in the hands of the United States Marshal at Toledo for a

THE FAVORITE

Did November and December. Rye firm; we be been ducted and unchanged.

WHISKY-Unsecided; \$1.06@1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; jobbing. \$10.00 asked; \$8.75 bid; sales at 10% for February. Bulk means casier; cardious. Office for February.

LEA & PERRINS'

CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," EVERY VARIETY

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his
brother at
WORCESTER,
May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PER RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-stable as well as the most wholesome Sauce

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Leaderins JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spicedit vessels on this favorie route for the Continent, (Cohing provided with Electric Bella,) will sail from pier Ma. 43, foot of Burrow street, N. R., as follows:

Americus, Founcis, Saturday, Dec. 12, 6 a. m. Labredon, Sanglier, Saturday, Dec. 12, 6 a. m. Labredon, Sanglier, Saturday, Dec. 13, 6 a. m. Labredon, Sanglier, Saturday, Sanglier, Sanglier, Saturday, Sanglier, Sanglie From New York to Bristol (Engisne) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons. Saturday, Nov. 5

OORN Wals, Stamper. Saturday, Dec. 6

Cabin passar, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerag, \$5;

Excursion sickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerags certificate, \$26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FORE

Speculation Probable P

Several Railways L

Turkish De Slavery in the

THE RUSSIANS POU rn affairs. The and repaired. The Se paign and have charge of

LONDON, NOV. 23. pol, the mouths of the Straits of Nertch are THE LONDON "TIMES"
LONDON, Nov. 23.—T
concludes a leading art
tion with the following

the conference of the more than the hope of

Ragusa, Nov. 23.—I Bosnia have evacuated vatz, and Naciel, and co The Turkish corvette, ence in the Austrian por peated summonses from excited much comment, threat by the Austrians

The announcement of Austria will resolutely the Turks such as landi and privilege of enteril and Gravosa. Sr. Petersburg, No received the Austrian A his assurances of his lo

London, Nov. 23.—. tinople announces that the absolute abolition o the absolute abelition out the Ottoman Empi BISMARCK LONDON, Nov. 24— respondent of the Tis Bismarck has assured of the pacific int of the pacific int which, in the would cause her to obtowards all parties of for a settlement, Prine ceal the fact that he ras menacing.

THE GRAND I PARIS, Nov. 28.—in ceived that the depart Nicholas to assume of Southern Russis has Nov. 27.

THE RAILWAY
LOWDON, Nov. 24spondent of the Daily
gram from Lemberg re
nary passenger traffic
Kiew and Odessa ha
troops are being rem
frontier.

IMAVY PAILUE
LONDON, Nov. 23.—
Arm of accountants in
bilities estimated at 31
LONDON, Nov. 23
failure was announce
tensive iron-master an
is connected as a pa
Iron Works, Derbyal
Company in Northam
iron mines in Cornwal
trade and unfortunate
caused the failure.

London, Nov. 24-this morning a formal circulated on the Stoe Lord Reaconsteld has would be his successor have also authority foundation whatever

LONDON, Nov. 23.— that war fears are incitier of Cape Colony, sides of the British bo-tory, and becoming er

HURON. Nov. 28-11 p. m. - Down-Nov. 23—11 p. m.—Down-jerbilt, Germania and con-al consort, Forest City and a, Daniel Lyons, Hoboken, Montpelier, John P. Mott, Star, Wayne, Home, Frank bins, J. S. Richards, John Keith, Two Fannies, S. L. mpbell, Marine City.

h to The Tribuna. -ARBIVALS-Prop R. Prinne Anchor Line will all to LLANEOUS.

The remains of Capt. Paul Fuesday at Cleveland with e schr D. M. Foster is in the e schr D. M. Foster is in the tates Marshal at Toledo for a five years ago... The proplet in the ad last week, and the Ontario same process... The Chanof, Philips took fire at her founday night, and, being cut the lake, where she burned to be fire is supposed to have endiary. Loss about \$20,000.

alch to The Tribune.

Nov. 23.—Quite a fall of the process of the process. IGARS.

ipe de Gales FAVORITE

est Segars

SEASON NOW HELD ERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERRINS' of a LETTER from

MEDICAL GENTLE-MAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER. "Tell LEA & PER RINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my

RSHIRE SAUCE.

PERRINS' ea Xeris

DUNCAN'S SONS, " NEW YORK.

TEAMSHIPS. LINE TO FRANCE.

atic Company's Mail Steamers Havre, calling at Plymouth of passengers. The splendid oute for the Continent, Cablus lells, I will sail from pier Ke. N. R., as follows:
Saturday, Dec. 2, day, Carlondon, Cablus May, Dec. 18, 62 m. Labra-7, Isc. 50, 8 p. m. Price of a wine) First cabla. \$10 to commodation. Second. \$150 to commodation. \$150 to commodation Steamship Line.

ermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$36. Prepaid Steerage certificates, VHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan

CALES PEANKS. MORSE & OO. & 113 Lake St., Chicago. reful to buy only the Genuine.

SOAP. Namely: ORIEN-TAL DETERSIVE FOREIGN.

Speculation as to Russia's Probable Plan of Operations.

A Heavy Force of Cossacks En Route to Belgrade,

Servia to Form the Extreme Right of the Russian Line.

Pontoons on the Danube Ready for Immediate Use.

Odessa and Sebastopol Harbors Obstructed by Torpedoes.

Several Railway Lines Now Completely Monopolized by the Government.

A Turkish Decree Abolishing Slavery in the Ottoman

Empire. THE EAST. nussians pouring into servia.

Lordon, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that a crisis seems to be approaching in Eastern affairs. The Russians are coming in great numbers by way of Gladowa, and a heavy detachment of Coscacks are en route to Belgrade. Its commander says it is the advance guard of 30,000 men destined for Servia. All the barracks in Belgrade have been evacuated and repaired. The Servian troops will be quar-

distinguished Russian civilian will accompany Gen. Sempe, Gen. Tchernavell's successor, to Belgrade, and will reside there during the cam-paign and have charge of all civil administration. The London News' correspondent seems to connect the resignation of the Servian Ministers with the foregoing statement. He also says: "Servia will be the extreme right wing of the Russian line of operations. The Servisus will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers. mania pontoon trains are all on the Danube ready for use. I have official info the Moslems in Bosnia have raised \$300,000 for the defense of that province, and are deter-

RUSSIAN HARBORS OBSTRUCTED. London, Nov. 23 .- The Board of Trade in this city have received a telegram from Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Peters burg, stating that Russia had given official pol, the mouths of the River Dnieper and the Straits of Nertch are obstructed, and vessels must communicate with the guard-ship before entering in daylight. Entrance without the as-sistance of the guard-ship is absolutely pro-

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Times, this morni concludes a leading article on the Eastern que tion with the following statement: "We ente more than the hope of peace. For the attain ment of peace we shall support any proposal that offer a guarantee of orderly government of the insurgent provinces without involving a rectification of the international frontiers. If our labors are fruitless we shall not throw our selves on the side of either combatant, but shall watch what the future shall bring forth."

Bosnia have evacuated Glamaic, Livno, Petrovatz, and Nacief, and concentrated at Serajevo

ORDERED OFF. The Turkish corvette, whose continued pres ence in the Austrian port of Gravosa, after re-peated summonses from the authorities to quit, excited much comment, has at last sailed, on a threat by the Austrians to search her for con-traband of war.

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY. The announcement comes from Vienna that Austria will resolutely prevent any abuse by the Turks such as landing or embarking troops, and privilege of entering the harbors of Klek

and Gravosa.

FURTHER ASSURANCES. St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—The Czar to-day received the Austrian Ambassador, and renewed his assurances of his love of peace.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Consta-tinople announces that the Sultan has decree the absolute abolition of the slave trade through out the Ottoman Empire.

BISMARCK'S OFINION.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 a. m.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Prince Bismarck has assured the Marquis of Salisbury of the pacific intentions of Germany, which, in the event of a collision, would cause her to observe friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned. While hoping for a settlement, Prince Bismarck did not conceal the fact that he regards the circumstances as menacing.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—information has been re-ceived that the departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas to assume command-of the army in Southern Russia has been postponed until Nov. 27.

THE RAILWAYS MONOPOLIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5:30 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Pesth says a telegram from Lemberg reports that even the ordinary passenger trailie on the railway between kiew and Odessa has been stopped. Russian troops are being removed from the Austrian frontier.

HEAVY FAILURE IN SHEPPIFED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Aifred Allott, head of a firm of accountants in Sheffield, has failed. Liabilities estimated at \$1,050,000.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Alfred Allott, whose failure was announced vesterday, was an expension of the control of failure was announced resterday, was an extensive iron-master and colliery proprietor. He is connected as a partner with the Renshaw Iron Works, Derbyshire, the Newbridge Iron Company in Northamptonshire, and the Ruby Iron mines in Cornwaii. Depression in the iron trade and unfortunate speculations in America caused the failure.

Mr. Samuelson, Liberal, was elected to the ouse of Commons from Trome again by the position.

Opposition.

RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 a. m.—The Times gives this morning a formal contradiction to the rumor circulated on the Stock Exchange yesterday that Lord Reaconsheld has resigned and Lord Durby would be his successor. The Times adds: "We have also authority to state that there is no foundation whatever for the reports of dissensions in the Cabinet."

AFRICA. CAPE COLONY TROUBLES. LONDON, Nov. 23.—A private telegram states that war fears are increasing all over the frontier of Cape Colony. Native affairs on both sides of the British borders are very unsatisfactory, and becoming critical.

FRANCE. VERSAILLES, Nov. 28.—In order to anticipate the attacks of the Left in connection with their interpellation asking why the military escort to which the funeral of all members of the Legion of Honor are legally entitled has been refused in cases where the decased have been buried without religious ceremonies, the limitary offered a hill to-day in the Chamber of

NOT SO.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A telegram from Madrid pronounces unfounded the revival or the rumor of the intended marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—In the Senate Monday the question was raised whether, if the steamer Machenum reached United States waters with her piratical crew on board, she could be selved and the men arrested, notwithstanding the absence of an extradition treaty with the United States. A member of the Ministry replied there would probably be difficulty in securing that result.

GERMANY. COURT ITEMS.

BERLIN, NOV. 23.—Emperor William Inadeconferences yesterday and to-day with Prince Bismarck. The Emperor will receive the Marquis of Saliabury to-day.

of Salisbury to-day.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Reichstag has rejected the propositions of the Committee on the Law Courts bill, prescribing that persons accused of high treason shall be invariably tried by jury, and all owing the use of the Polish language in the courts of Posen.

CRIME.

CANADIAN CRIME. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Belleville, Nov. 23.—The Government has necreeded on behalf of James McQuillan, the wife-murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged the 20th of December, and to-day commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life in the Peni-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HAMILTON, Nov. 23.—The trial of Francis Alden, charged with shooting and killing Night-Watchman Jefferson, the 10th of October, commenced yesterday and concluded to-day. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged the 12th of January. The defense set up a plea of insanity, but without success. Two prominent lawyers from the United States were present watching the case in behalf of the prisoner. of insanity, but without success. Two prominent lawyers from the United States were present watching the case in behalf of the prisoner. The Judge, in passing sentence, said: "I cannot look upon you as a felon without the deepest emotion,—the advantages you have enjoyed, the use to which you might have put the talents you had, and the care bestowed upon you by a mother who is described by one of the witnesses as one of the best in the world, You have been defended by one of the ablest men of the Bar of Ontario. I have not strained any point of law against you. The jury have recommended you to mercy, and I shall forward it to the Executive, but can hold out no hope of mercy." Aiden came here from Davenport, Ia., but his parents, who are highly-respected people, reside in Rochester, N. Y.

The Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill against John MacRae is one of the wealthlest merchants in the city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, Nov. 33.—The trial of C. Watson and P. G. Hampton, for robbing the Bank of Nova Scotia of \$17,000, commenced in the Supreme Court to-day. Warden McKean, of the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, was called as a witness, but the prisoners' counsel have so far succeeded in preventing his evidence being accepted. It is understood that he was called to testify to the bad character of the prisoners, and that one of them had been an inmate of the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. The trial will last several days.

**MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Lewis Leander, a merchant of St. Hyacinthe, was arrested to-day for forging a note for \$600 in the name of Bernard Bastien & Co.

George Bindley, a commission merchant, is under arrest for obtaining money under faise pretensed to the best of the prisonery and the name of Bernard Bastien & Co.

der arrest for obtaining money under false pre-tenses by raising money on a check on the Con-solidated Bank, in which institution he had no

OH! LET HIM GO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—In the Weissert trial MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—In the Weissert trial to-day a large portion of the time was spent by arguments of counsel on the admission of evidence showing the frands committed by the Ring while Weissert was in office and hadcharge of the distilleries and rectifying houses. The

defense claimed that only evidence in support of the charge of bribery, as made in the indica-ment, could be admitted. The Court took time to render a decision. Attachments were issued for twenty-three witnesses, whisky men and ex-officers, who did not appear. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.-Mrs. Miller, of St. Paul, one of the most notorious thieves in the

Northwest, was arrested here with her pal today. A large quantity of dry goods was found on her person, stowed away in her clothing, which was constructed with a view to business.
Other plunder was found at her hotel. The
whole, aggregating several hundred dollars in
value, has been identified by Root & Co. and by
Edson, Moore & Co. as theirs.

COUNTERFEITERS. RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 23.—Lange and Boland, the counterfeiters arrested here last night by the City Marshal while passing counterfeit money, nearly \$3,000 of which was found in their possession, waived a preliminary examina-tion before United States Commissioner Bink-ley to-day, and were remanded to jail in default of \$2,000 and \$1,500 respectively.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL. CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The Enquirer's special CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Ine Enquirer's special says five prisoners, named Henry Heiner, Charles Read, James Lyons, Frank Highfield, and John Moore, escaped from the County-Jall at Zanesville, O., last night, by overpowering the guard while locking up for the night, and have not yet been recaptured.

DIDN'T SUCCEED. WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 23.—Four men attacked the watchman of the Waterville National Bank last night and bound and gagged him. Before they could get to work on the bank they were discovered by another watchman, and fled.

FATAL DISCUSSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.—Thomas Dent, son of the Sheriff of Richland County, was shot and fatally wounded by State Senator John Cochran, of Anderson County, here last night. The difficulty grew out of a political discussion.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—Miles Reddick (colored), convicted of the niurder of Alex. Burke (col-

RIOTERS ARRESTED. CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—Eighteen negroes engaged in the late attack on the Constable and posse at Stafford's Cross Roads, in Beaufort County, have been arrested.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 23.—The State Board of Charities and Reform, with the Directors of the State Prison, have been in session here, the main question being the establishment of an institution for the incurable insane. There was no definite action taken, but the general feeling was that such an institution should be built, and was that such an institution should be built, and all incurable patients in both asylums be transferred to it, leaving the two present Insane. Asylums for the cure of those cases not hopelessly insane. The location of the institution was the subject of considerable discussion, and no definite conclusion could be made.

The Directors of the State Prison left for their homes this morning. The Board of Charities and Reform went to Janesville to visit the Institution for the Blind, and will visit other charitable institutions of the State.

INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 23.—Gen. Crook's command reached Fort Rano Nov. 18 in good condition, and was paid off by Maj. Stanton. The weather was severe, but the troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. One hundred Snake and Shoshone Indians joined the command there, making nearly 400 Indian allies in all, and the total strength of the command 2,000. Hostile Indians, according to the best information, are scattered on both sides of the Big Horn mountains, and a campaign on each side may be necessary before completing the work. Meantime Crazy Horse, with about 400 lodges, is encamped on the Rosebud, near the scene of the June fight, for which point a cavalry command

der Gen. McKenzie moved from Reno on the L, and would have to march about six days fore reaching it. The cavalry are in excellent ndition, and if this movement is successful the aviest work of the winter will have been ac-mplished.

neaviest work of the winter will have been accomplished.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—The Associate Executive Committee of the Friends on Indian Affairs to day had brought before them matters of the deepest interest relating to the civilization, education, and Christianizing of these people. Reports from agents engaged in this work have brought the members into close sympathy with their wards, and they are satisfied that their labors have not been thrown away. The civilization of the Indians was shown to be progressing with most satisfactory results. Several nomadic tribes have abandoned their raiding habits, settled upon their reservations, and are sending their children to school. The officers were mainly reelected. The next meeting of the Committee will probably be held in Baltimore in February next.

RAILROADS.

IN MEMORIAM. The death of Mr. E. A. Parker, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is announced by telegraph. He died at Fort Wallace Wednesday, having been alling for about a year. Mr. Parker was virtually a Chicago man, and his family still live in this city. There were but few ticket agents who

city. There were but few ticket agents who were better known and bore a better reputation in this city than Mr. Parker. For many years he was the Western General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position he left to assume the General Ticket and Passenger Agency of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad at Hannibal. He remained in this position for about three years, when he returned to this city and took charge of the city ticket-office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. About a year ago he was appointed General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in place of Beverly Keim, but shortly after his appointment he began to get sick, and, growing worse from day to day, died last Wednesday as announced above. Mr. Parker at the time of his death was still a young man, being only about 30 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children, who still reside in this city at No. 770 Wabash avenue. His body will reach here by the Chicago & Alton Railroad this morning, and will be conveyed by the Masonic fraternity, to which he belonged, to his former residence. From thence his body will be conveyed to Jackson, Mich., whence he hailed, where he will find a last resting place. ITEMS.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association of Chicago held its regular monthly meeting at the Rock Island Railroad office yesterday, but beyond the comparison of their sheet rates nothing was done. But few of the General Ticket Agents were present.

The railroads leading from this city to the East will begin to run their trains on the winter schedule Monday. The Illinois Central and other south and west lines will also change time

THE WHISKY RING.

Fresh Attempt to Connect President Grant with the Operations of Joyce and McDonald.

Special Dispatch to The Tribi WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23 .- The New York Sun, which arrived here to-night, contains a ong sensational article relative to the whisky entitled "Grant Dishonored." article is in the main a restatement of publi-cations already made. There is one new thing in it. Joyce, in a let-ter to Avery, says: "If you have any doubt of the propriety of sending this informa-tion, see Gen. Babcock. If he is not in the city, ee Gen. G." This letter Avery sent to the White House, and it is reported to have been eturned to him with the following indorsement: "Joyce and McDonald are reliable men. Let them have the information they want. U. S. Grant." The attention of the President

S. Grant." The attention of the President was called to-night to this article. He simply said, "The alleged indorsement is a forgery. I never wrote any such indorsement."

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Sun to-morrow morning will publish a six-column article respecting the St. Louis Whisky Ring, including many documents and a history of the cases. The part that refers to President Grant, and which may be regarded as the nucleus of the article, is put as follows: "One of the mysteries of this matter has been the precise manner in which McDonald, the Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, who, with his friend Jovee, was the head of the conspiracy to defraud the revenue, obtained regularly from the Treasury was the head of the conspiracy to defraud the revenue, obtained regularly from the Treasury Department secret information of the steps taken by Secretary Bristow to detect the frauds and bring the guilty to justice. This mystery is now solved. The information was obtained from Avery, whom President Grant made Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, in compliance, as it would appear, with the solicitation of McDonaid and Babcock. Avery was reluctant to reveal to the guilty parties the private investigations of Mr. Bristow. Finally, however, Joyce wrote to him in a most urgent manner, saying: 'If you have any doubt of the propriety of sending this information, see Gen. Babcock. If he is not in the city, see G.' This letter being submitted by Avery to Gen. Grant, he wrote upon the back of it the following indorsement:

"Joyce and McDonald are reliable and trust-worthy. Let them have the information they want."

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24-1 a. m .- For the Lake region south and west winds, cloudy weather and light snow, with slight changes temperature and pressure.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

	THE LA	3.98	8 Y 28	CII	ICAGO,	Nov. 23.
Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn	Weather
6:58 s. m.	90,09	24	74	W., fresh	01	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	50.12	29	77	W., fresh		
2:00 p. m.	30.11	29	78	W., fresh		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30,12	29		W., fresh		Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.16	28	88	S. W., fr		
10:18 p. m.	30.17	28	88	S. W., ir	79h.	Clear.
Stations.	Ba	r.	-	Wind.	and the same of th	Weather.
Alpena	80.	01	26	W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne			39	N. W., bri	8	Fair.
Davenport.			23	E., gentle		
Denver	30.	16	21	S. W., fre		Clondy.
Duluth Escanaba			23	W., fresh	on	Clear.
G. Haven			30	W., fresh		
Keokuk			27	8. E., fre	sb	Clear.
LaCrosse			20	S., gentle		Clear.
Leavenwor	th. 30.	03	40	S., fresh		Clear.
Milwankee	190	17	92	W. fresh	0.00	Cloudy.

CANADIAN ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—The Government has refused Charlton, Howley & Co. securities for Section 15 of the Pacific Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 23.—James C. Pope,

ferring to the mail contract between the Colonial Government and the Pacific Mail Company, that the whole burden of sustaining the service devolved upon the Colonial Government, although the United States received postal and commercial benefits arising threfrom. If the contracts were suspended or broken, it is likely the mails would be carried to England by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. He cook the ground that the Colonies were better served by the San Francisco than by the Suez route.

WASHINGTON.

essional Regulations.—The Naval Fund Exhausted. Special Dispatch to The Tribute. HINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The House committee on Appropriations was to have met o-day. There was not a quorum present. Ran-all, Chairman, and Hale are at New Orleans. Singleton and Wheeler have telegraphed that they cannot be here until Dec. 2. It is scarcely probable that there will be a quorum much before Congress convenes. Three of the appropriation bills, however, have been nearly prepared by the Clerk, subject to Committee revision. The estimates are nearly all tabulated. The Republican members of the House who have arrived express the opinion that the appropriation bills will not be reached this winter; that the pressure of political business, and the debate and excitement attend-

ing the count of the Electoral vote, will prevent the House from preparing or debating appropri-ation bills. Besides, these gentlemen think it will be Republican policy to prevent the passage of the bills at this session, as experience passage of the bills at this session, as experience has demonstrated that the bills will be more fairly treated and the interests of the Government better served if the whole subject of appropriations is taken from the present Confederate Ruose and remitted to the next Congress. A called session of the Forty-flith Congress would, of course, be necessary before the end of the fiscal year. It is possible for President Grant, before the expiration of his term of office, to call the next Congress to meet March 5. There are some surface indications that it will be Republican policy to permit the appropriation bills to go over to such a called session. Another argument used is that the condition of the country may be such that it would be of vital importance to have a new Congress organized, and Speaker chosen before the long recess. It is doubtless within the power of the Republican minority of the House to prevent the passage of appropriation bills at this session.

It is now understood that construction work in all navy-yards will be stopped in a few days.

in all navy-yards will be stopped in a few days. There is no money to pay the workmen, the appropriation at the last session having been very small. small.

James H. Dupont, Inspector of Customs at
New York, has been appointed Supervising
Inspector-General of Steamboats, vice Burnett.

MRS. CASSELMANN ARRESTED. The Fashionable Adventuress Under Lock

and Key.

New York World, Nov. 21.

Mrs. Sarah C. Casselmann, alias Banker, alias Lee, alias Ackerman, alias Sutherland, etc., etc., etc., was comfortably seated in a luxurious chair in front of a cannel coal fire in an elegant apartkept by Mrs. H., West Fourteenth street, when, to a knock at the door, she uttered a nervous 'Come in," and was confronted by her landlady, Capt. Kennedy, and Detective Bush, of the Ninth Precinct, Mrs. B. of Fifth avenue, and Mrs. P. of Fifth avenue. Mrs. Casselmann saw the situation at a glance, stood up, paled a little, but instantly recovered her presence of mind, and awaited develop-ments. Mrs. H. introduced the lady as Mrs. ments. Mrs. H. introduced the lady as Mrs. Sutherland, and Mrs. B. and Mrs. P. saluted her with "How do you do, Mrs. Casselmann?" and "How do you de, Mrs. Banker?" Mrs. Casselmann's first effort was to plead for mercy. Shereminded Mrs. B. that her life had had its trials, and hoped that she would not prosecute her, and mitigated her exploits at Mrs. P.'s by saving that she was with her, only one week

her, and mitigated her exploits at Mrs. P.'s by saying that she was with her only one week. Mrs. P., who is a kind-hearted lady, was disposed to intercede for her boarder, as she had been induced by her to believe that she (Mrs. Casselmann) was the daughter of Judge Wisner, of Elmira, but her confidence in her was somewhat shaken when part of the woman's history was related to her and Detective Bush did his duty and marched the woman of many aliases off to the Charles Street Station-House. Here a digression is necessary. Where Mrs. Caselmann lived from the 9th to the 18th inst. is a mystery which will probably be solved to-day a mystery which will probably be solved to-day at the Washington-Place Police Court. On Sat-urday she called at Mrs. H.'s and asked to en-gage rooms. She was not so exacting as in Fifth but wante

urday she called at Mrs. H.'s and asked to engage rooms. She was not so exacting as in Fifth arenue, but wanted comfortablequarters, a room and bed-room—and, as usual, tried to engage quarters occupied by other guests for her uncle. She pretended to recognize Mrs. H. as an old acquaintance; spoke of Elmira, Penn Yan, Watkins, and other places; claimed acquaintance with people there, friends of Mrs. H.; appeared to know them even better than that lady,—in fact, was a walking directory of Schuyler, Yates, and Chemung Counties. Mrs. H. did not like the woman at first sight, and mistrusted her when she announced herself as the daughter of Judge Wisner, of Elmira, but she anpeared to have such an intimate knowledge of his family that Mrs. H. was half inclined to believe that she was insane and that she ought, to communicate with Judge Wisner. The day was a dreary one, and Mrs. Sutherland, as she styled herself, appeared fagged out, and Mrs. H. very reluctantly consented to board the lady until Monday, feeling at the same time, to use her own expression, that she was going to be beaten, although Mrs. Sutherland's baggage was to arrive on Monday from Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. H. Saturday evening had several conversations with her boarder, and was amazed and puzzled at the knowledge she had of families that Mrs. H. had known all her life, and was still more convinced that the daughter of the wealthy Judge was insane. Sunday morning a stray newspaper scrap fell into the hands of Mrs. H. She read Mrs. Casselmann's description, and was convinced that the daughter of the wealthy Judge was hasne. Sunday morning a stray newspaper scrap fell into the hands of Mrs. H. She read Mrs. Casselmann had her meals served in her own room. Yesterday the facts were given to Capt. Kennedy, Mrs. B. and Mrs. P. were communicated with, means were taken to get the adventuress identified, and the arrest was effected as already related.

At the Ninth Precinct Station-House Mrs. Casselmann appeared to have lost courage, and when questioned the fact bu

tested strongly that she had done nothing more than obtain tree board; that she was honest and that it was a shame to arrest her. When asked if she had any pawn-tickets she replied in the negative, but on Capt. Kennedy remarking that it would be better for her to hand any she might have to him, she produced four, which were for small articles pledged for small sums. Interrogated as to her status, she gave her name as Sarah C. Casseimann. Her husband and she separated two years and a half ago, and he is, she believed, still alive. When last she heard of him he was employed as bookkeeper at No. 25 Frankfort street. She first married a man named Sutherland, and at his death, Casseiman. She was positive that her maidenname was Wisner, and that her father was Judge Wisner, of Elmira. She might have said that she was the daughter of ex-Gov. Bell, of Texas or Tennessee, but this was not true. She had passed as Mrs. Sutherland, and that was her right name, at least before she married again; as Mrs. Banker also, and as Mrs. Lee. All this trouble was because she was out of money. She had done nothing wrong, but was in great trouble.

A patrolman's wife was then summoned and searched Mrs. Casselmann, but found nothing on her but a porte-monmaie, in which there was only another pawn-ticket for an article of dress of small value, some advertisements for rooms and bearing on the case, some needles and other trifles. Unobserved, however, by the little nervous lady who was searching her, she managed to drop the following article, cut from the New York Swa of some time back, which sheds a light on her past history:

An elegant woman, calling herself Mrs. Casselman, bargained for a room with Mrs. G., at 40 West Fourth street. Promisired on the part of the promisired on the promisir

back the piano which she had got from his establishment, and Weber will not send her the one which she engaged for her Eleventh street room.

When shown this silp Mrs. Casselmann said, snappishly, "Yes, that's mine, and I want you to put it back in my pocketbook." She was then taken down stairs and locked up. Capt. Kennedy will arraign Mrs. Casselmann at the Washington Place Police Court at 10 a. m. today, and victims of her arts and deceptions will do well to be present.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

New Fore Sun. Not. 22.

There was a great crowd at the Washington Place Police Court, esterday morning to see a poor woman who had been so weak as to step aside from the straight path of honesty, in the vain endeavor to live without means or work, brought to judgment.

Mrs. Casselman was dressed in a black cashmere, trimmed with black silk. It was the same dress she had on when at Mrs. Bishop's. The appearance of the sleeves, which were then considerably worn, has been much improved by the addition of crape trimmings. A heavy widow's veil hid her face. As she passed through the hallway and the crowd jostled arainst her, she exhibited a nervousness foreign to her general deportment since her arrest on Monday night. On the back bench in the Court sat Mrs. Rungerford, the lady with whom Mrs. Casselman was boarding when arrested. Her tearful eyes showed her feeling. Even the hardened detective felt the good of her presence as he confidentially whispered to the reporter: "That woman's got a heart in her as big as an ox."

When arrangned before Justice Bixby, Mrs. Casselman acknowledged to owing several persons for board, but denied having committed any criminal offense. "I have been unfortunate," she said: "marital trombles have brought me to this. It is true I represented that I had property, but when any one says I took that which did not belong to me they tell a falsehood."

Judge Bixby asked who were the complainants and what was the compolaint. Just then a

bood."

Judge Bixby asked who were the complain-

Judge Bixby asked who were the complainants and what was the complaint! Just then a
Mr. Wilder appeared and claimed that Mrs.
Casselman had not paid him a bill contracted
some years ago for professional legal services.
"Well," said the Judge, "I don't see what I
have to do with that; if you are a lawyer, you
must be aware that the woman cannot be proceeded against criminally on an action which is
purely civil."

At this time Mrs. Casselman was standing at
the end of the inner railing on the Judge's
right. Not an officer in the room had the courtesy to offer her a chair. She stood there seemingly deserted by every one. Her veil was ingly deserted by every one. Her veil was drawn over her face and her head was bowed.

ingly deserted by every one. Her veil was drawn over her face and her head was bowed. The only motion perceptible was an occasional short, quick gasp, and the spasmodic clutching of her thin, delicate ingers.

After patiently listening to the rambling story of Mr. Wilder, Judge Bixby, turning to Capt. Kennedy, said, "I don't see how I can detain this woman unless there is some charge made against her. As yet there is nothing that comes within my jurisdiction." At that moment Mrs. Putnam, of 125 Fifth avenue, entered the room. She told in detail the story already familiar to the readers of the Sus. "Doubtless this is true," said Judge Bixby, "but you must find your remedy in a civil and not a criminal court."

Mrs. Casselman was then called before the Judge. As she approached the stand she raised he veil, her thin lips were tightly compressed, and her keen, black eye fairly glittered as she looked his Honor squarely in the face.

"Have you any objections to going to the Tombs?" asked Judge Bixby.

"None, whatever, sir."

Capt. Kennedy stated that Mrs. Bishop was sick, and asked that the case be continued.

"What time will you require?" asked the Judge. "Suppose I set it down for Friday morning?"

"That will do," said Capt. Kennedy, "and I will endeavor to have Mrs. Bishop here by that time."

"See that you do," said Judge Bixby. "In

time."

"See that you do," said Judge Bixby. "In
the mean time, the Clerk will make out a commitment of Mrs. Casselman to the Tombs on a
writ of lunacy returnable to this court on Friday morning."

writ of lunacy returnance to this court on rividay morning."

As Mrs. Casselman left the room accompanied by Capt. Kennedy, she was met in the hall by Mrs. Hungerford. "Where are you going to take her, Captain?" asked the lady.

"To the Tombs," he replied, "but ilrst, I think, she had better bave some breakfast."

With a curl of her thin upper-lip, Mrs. Casselman said. "I don't want anything to eat; after what I have just gone through, it would choke me."

after what I have just gone through, it would choke me."

Mrs. Hungerford put her hand on Mrs. Casselman's shoulder and said, "But you must eat something; if you don't, you will be sick. I am so sorry, so sorry Captain, you get her what she wants, and I will pay for it."

What a heartfelt "God bless you," tile two women parted, the one for the luxurious home.

the other for the Tombs.

The husband of Mrs. Casselman is a book-keeper at the corner of Ann and William streets. He declined to make any statement. His employer, however, said that Mr. Casselman had been deceived into marrying in the same way in which the boarding-houses had been lured into trusting.

ployer, however, said that Mr. Casselman and been deceived into marrying in the same way in which the boarding-houses had been lured into trusting.

Mrs. Casselman was visited in the Tombs last evening by a reporter of the Sun. She declined to give any detailed history of her life for the reason that it would involve in her disgrace her father and her son. She says she was a widow at the time she married Mr. Casselman. Her son was then a student at Bellevue Hospital; he has since graduated. Her love for him has been one cause of her difference with Mr. Casselman, but the primal cause was that he only got \$10,000 by marrying her, instead of the \$80,000 which she had represented as belonging to her.

"What could I do," she said, "after my husband left me? I have never been accustomed to work, and when I applied for a situation persons looked on me with suspicion. I could not clerk, because I knew nothing about business. I lived along as best I could till I had sold and pawned everything. If I was a bad woman, with my talents, I would be better dressed. Don't you know that? The worst I have ever done is to owe for my board, and then it was only because I could not help myself. Yet there is no one to whom I am indebted who is not able to stand it. I have never run more than two or three days."

In reply to a question as to how her comfort had been looked after she said: "Not at all, I am treated here as if I was the lowest of felons. I have not eat a mouthful to-day. When I went to dinner, the hornble crowd took away my appetite. I have a terrible headache now, and I know it is from lack of food; but I could not swallow if I tried. I have written to my son, and I know it is from lack of food; but I could not swallow if I tried. I have written to my son, and I know we will be here before Friday. Dr. Deems sent a gentleman to me to-day offering assistance, legal and otherwise. To-morrow I will have an attorney. I may be craxy, but I don't think that I am. I expect my husband to come to me now. I feel that I ought rat

fixed Charlton, Howley & Co. securities for Section 15 of the Pacific Railway.

Apecial Disputate to The Tribuna.

Sey Joses, N. B., Nov. 28.—Amer C. Pope, Conservative, has been elected to represent of the Dominion Parliament. This seat was vacated a few weeks ago by the appointment of the allowing the property of the Dominion Parliament. This seat was vacated a few weeks ago by the appointment of the parliament. This seat was vacated a few weeks ago by the appointment of the parliament. The seat was vacated a few weeks ago by the appointment of the parliament. The seat was vacated as few weeks ago by the appointment of the parliament. The seat was vacated as few weeks ago by the appointment of the Northwest Territories.

All the Harray, Nov. 28.—The steambip Dominion, from Livrepcol, arrived here to do yit to be one of the parliament of the Northwest Territories.

Mostrarai, Nov. 28.—Stocks to-day were all the troble was been banging over the Exchange having board from the property of the

a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person has such majority, then from the persons having the hignest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President." Acting under this clause, the House elects Samuel J. Tilden. On the 4th of March the Republicans insurante Rutherford B. Hayes with the custofinary cereinomies, under the protection of the army, and at the same time the Democrate inaugurate Samuel J. Tilden without ceremony, probably not in Washington, and by the mere administration of the oath. No formal inauguration is essential to clothe a President with all the powers of his office. The Senate has already been summoned to meet in executive session. The Democratic House responds and recognizes him as President. The Senate sustains Hayes. Both issue orders to the army and many; each calls upon the Governors of the States to support him as the lawful Chief Magistrate.

Here are all the conditions of a civil war far more terrible than the one we have passed through, because it would not be a war of sections but of parties. This horrible spectre is not a creation of a heated imagination. The position the two political parties are now assuming leads logically, if persisted in, to the eract results I have described. The only escape from disastrous consequences would be for the people to refuse to second the politicians, and exclaming, like Mercutio, "A plague on both your houses!" insist upon some arrangement that would insure the preservation of the public peace. The right of the House to elect a President under the circumstances detailed would, assenting to the arguments of the Democrats, be by no means conclusive; for if their objections to the count of the votes of Florida and Louisiana were valid, and these States were provided to the count of the votes of Florida snd Louisiana were valid, and these states were provided to the followed by the frames of the Colding Mr. Tilden w

New York, Nov. 23 .- The billiard tourns ment was resumed this afternoon, the game being between Maurice Daly and Joe Dion. The ing between Maurice Daly and Joe Dion. The former was the winner in the twenty-sirth inning, having made the necessary 300 points, while his antagonist scored but 233. The winner's highest runs were 48, 51, and 60; Dion's were 88, 66, and 16. Time of game, one hour and forty-five minutes. Winner's average, 11 14-26.

Albert Garnier and Cyrille Dion were contestants in the first game of the evening. Dion was the winner in the thirtieth inning, bis highest scores being 34, 60, and 74, while Garnier's highest runs were 50, 17, and 104. Time of game, 1:25. Winner's average, 10.

The last game of the evening was between Jacob Schaffer and George Slosson. The game was won by the latter in the forty-seventh inning. Schaffer made 234. Slosson's highest runs were 27, 27, and 28. Schaffer's, 24, 52, 37. Time of game, one hour and fifty minutes. Winner's average, 6 6-49.

London, Nov. 28.—The steamship Circassian, from Montreal, has arrived.

Steamships Greece and England, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, have also arrived out. FINANCIAL.
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—William S. Woodward,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

formerly a great operator in stocks in Wall street, who falled in the Rock Island corner of 1871, received his discharge in bankruptcy to-day. His debts amounted to nearly \$5,000,000. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—John Dyatt, a well-known actor, died yesterday, aged 84.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre---Kellogg. Grand English Opera. AMERICA'S

GREAT PRIMA DONNA

MISS

CLARA
LOUISE
RELLOGG,

MR. C. D. HESS

MR. C. D. HESS

Company,

Privay, Nov. 24, Balre's

Romantic Opera, the APPEARS IN miss KELLOGG as Artine, and Mrs. Zeida Seguia, Messrs. Maas, Seguia, Tur-ner, and Conley in the cast.

Saturday, 2 o'clock—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE—MARTHA.

Next week the repertoire will consist of the following Operas: Monday: Nov. 27, Mignon: Wednesday, The Flying Dutchman; Friday, Benefit of Miss Kellogg—LUCIA. Reserved Seata, \$1.50 and \$2, according to location. Admission, \$1. Family Circle, 50 cts. ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (PRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 24, KIRALFY'S ALHAMBRA SUCCESS! SUPERB BALLA
SUPERB COROCOUS
GORGEOUS
GORGEOUS
ILVORALLY
SALAUS
S Admission, 25, 35, and 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents and \$1.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. A HIT! A HIT! Roars of Laughter greet the New Con GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 25, with its Beautiful Mountings and SUPERS CAST. Esturday Afternoon at 20 clock—GRAND KELLOGG MATURE—MARTHA HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Pirst Week of the Dramatic Season, commencing Monday, Nov. 20. Engagement of
STUART ROBSON
Supported by his own Company, Chorus, and Sallet, in
Boret Harte's Play (revised and improved), TWO MEN
OF SANDY BAR.
Nov. 27—le urn of EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA
MINSTRELS for one week only.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. A CASE FOR DIVORCE. sop Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matines. Owing to the great successof A CASE FOR DIVORCE il novelties will be postponed.

McCormick Hail, Nov. 26, at 3 p.m. Doors open at 2 p. m.

JAMES T. FIELDS.
Subject: "A Plea for Cheerfulness." Admission, 10 cents.

BELIGIOUS. FRIDAY, Nov. 24,

FARWELL HALL, At 10 o'clock a. m., and at 3 o'clock p. m. S NOONDAY MEETING AT THE TABERNACL

Subject-INTEMPERANCE.

MOODY AND SANKEY

GREAT TABERNACLE Monroe and Franklin-sts.

Sunday, Nov. 26, 1876. Eight o'clock in the morning. Subject-How to Deal with Inquirers.

Wings, Ost. Tips, Fancy Feathers, &c. TRIMMED HATS

vets, &c., at our usual "POPULAR PRICES." 124 STATE-ST

French and American Felts, Silk Vol.

WEBSTER'S. SAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & MORTHWISTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-St. (Sherman House) and 73
Canal-St., corner Madison, and at the depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Mail (via Main and Air Line)... \$.00 a. m. \$7:30 p. Day Express. \$.00 a. m. \$7:30 p. Kalamazoo Accommodation. \$.00 p. m. \$10:50 a. Atlantic Express (daily)... \$.15 p. m. \$6:00 a. \$6:00 a. \$10:50 m. \$10:50 m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES,
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.
Ticket Olmees: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-sts.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUG RATIRDAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and 65 Depot.

Night Express

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Par and Minneapolis are good either via Medison and Frairi du Chfen, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winosa du Chfen, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winosa.

*Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. • Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices. 83 Clark. • E. Palmer House. Grant

Pacific, and at dapot. Expedition Building.

Leave. Arrivs.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC BATEBO

PITTERUEG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO BAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of M
roe-st. Ticket-office: 33 Clark-st., Paimer Hos
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). (Daily. *Daily, Sundays except HICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIL RAILE Spot, corner of Van Buren and Sheriman etc. T office 56 Clark-st.. Sherman House.

Leave. | Arriva

rman Lloyd.

mpany will sail every Satur-foot of Third-st., Hobokea, New York to Southampton, nen, first cabin, \$100; second 0, \$30 currency. For freight OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. FAIRBANKS'

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Athenæum is at No. 65 Washington street at 8 o'clock to

The Beethoven Society holds its second re union of the season at the Methodist Church

The pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church will preach at the Evanston Congregational Church this evening. John Lawler, a saloon-keeper, was before Jus-

tice Meech yesterday charged with perjury. He gave bonds of \$500, and will be tried on the 29th inst.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the residence of Dr. Hammill, 629 Wabash avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Sunday Lecture Society's course will be opened Sunday afternoon at McCormick Hall at 3 o'clock by James T. Fields, of Boston, who will deliver "A Plea for Cheerfulness." Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 2.

The Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists will hold a quarterly meeting at Grow's Hall, 517 Wost Madison street, Saturday and Sunday. Eminent speakers are engaged, and a profitable time is expected. All are invited.

The opening lecture of the Dentists' Lecture Course of 1876-7 will be delivered at the rooms

Course of 1876-7 will be delivered at the room of the College of Pharmacy, 77 Dearborn street this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. The professio and others interested are invited to be present

and others interested are invited to be present.

The lunches which are being given at No. 119
LaSalle street for the benefit of the Newsboys'
Home will be continued all this week. This
affords an excellent opportunity for such as are
willing to assist a deserving charity to do so
without feeling the burden. The lunches are
gotten up in excellent style, and are well worth
the small amount charged for them. Those in
charge desire contributions of food from all
willing to assist in that way. The lunches have
been well patronized so far, and it is hoped that
this state of things will continue throughout the
week. Let it be borne in mind that every contribution is for the comfort, during the long
winter that is coming, of the scantily-clad boys
who go about the streets selling papers and
blacking boots, many of whom know little or
nothing of home comforts and pleasures.

SUBURBAN.

The shooting-house at South Park has not

use. The Park Commissioners should try

yet been moved to the pond for a skating-

and have this done, as it would accommodate so

many, besides beautifying the park grounds, which it does not now, as it sits back from the

a plan will be chosen for pumping South Chicago into the Calumet River. A number of the

trustees are in favor of Guthrie's plan, as they

believe that it is the cheapest and best. The South Chicago Dock Company are also of the opinion that this is the best that can be had for the least money. The man who was killed Wednesday morning

as dead, and consequently could not hear the shouts of the men on the train. The remains lay near the track until late Wednesday evening, when they were removed. The village are going to inquire into the matter, and to see what can be done to prevent trains backing up at a high rate of speed on this track.

The late 11 o'clock Hyde Park train has been delayed for a few nights to accommodate the

delayed for a few nights to accommodate the attendants on the opera. To-night will be the

OAKLAND.

The play at Ellis Avenue Hall was a success last night. It is to be repeated to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT.

A concert is to be given this evening at St.
Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of
West Washington and Ann streets, for the benfit of the Sabbath-school of that church. A

novel feature of the programme will be the

erformance of the cantata, "The Old Clock on

performance of the cantata, "The Old Clock on the Stairs," the words by Longfellow and the music by Mr. F. H. Pease, of the Michigan State Normal School. Mrs. M. Blake and Miss Fannie Hancox, sopranos; the Misses Mina and Emma Rommelss, altos; Mr. Edward Dexter and Mr. Homer Stone, tenors; and Mr. Henry Hart and Mr. C. S. Lee, bassos, assisted by a small chorus and orchestra, will perform the cantata. The first part of the programme will be of a miscel-laneous nature.

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

The second monthly reunion of the Beethoven Society occurs this evening at the First Method-

ist Church. The instrumental numbers of the programme are the Beethoven Sonata (Kreut-

zer); a due for two pianos; Raff's "Begegung"; and a Schubert trio for piano, violin, and 'eello. Dr. Dexter, Mr. Gill, and Mrs. Louise Eberlein

OPERA.

THE LATE JESSE K. DUBOIS.

ing cast:

street in an insignificant grove.

The Board of Trustees meet this even

HYDE PARK.

Block this evening.

The creditors of Brunswick Bros., Stephani Bart & Co., held another meeting yesterday, but accomplished very little towards settling up the affairs of that firm.

A flock of sheep in the last stages of "scab" was bought at the Stock-Yards yesterday by a city butcher, at \$1 per head. The attention of the Health Officer is directed to that particular

perature vesterday, as observed by optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-Nam Building), was at 8 a. m., 27 degrees; 10 a. m., 29; 12 m., 30; 8 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 29. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.08; 8 p. m., 30.20. Last evening a large water-main on West bivision street burst in front of No. 110 on that boroughfare, and from the large quantity of ater escaping the police thought that some maiderable damage might be done before

A. C. Anson, one of the ornaments of the chicage Ball Club, arrived in this city from this delphis yesterday morning with his newly-redded wife. He will remain here a few days, and then make a visit to Marshalltown, Ia., reurning here to settle some time before spring. The Band of Hope held a meeting in lower Farwell Hall last evening. About forty boys and girls were present—the membership increasing slowly but surely. Brief addresses were made by A. Paxton, Mrs. Snow, and others, and the delighted listeners promised to be "awful good."

woner Dictzsch yesterday held an inquest a Emfly Roberts, the little girl who was d near the Chicago & Alton round-house al days ago. The jury exonerated the rail-company from all blame. After examinato the case of John Sinnot, who recently at No. 15 Dix street, the Coroner cond it was not necessary to hold an inquest.

ing into the case of John Sinnot, who recently died at No. 15 Dix street, the Coroner concluded it was not necessary to hold an inquest.

There yesterday appeared in Justice Foode's court a couple from Blue Island. His name was Albert Coop, and her name was Mrs. Salome Robst. He was about 60 years of age, and she looked at least 50. They wanted to be married, and had come all the way from Blue Island "so the boys would not find it out," and they could not get married in style out in the country. The Justice tied them, and they skipped gracefully arm in arm down the stairs and out into the cold, harsh world with smiles on heir faces and gingerbread in their hands.

A meeting of Presidents of State Universities was held yesterday at the Palmer House for consultation upon the subject of general education and the internal management of universities and industrial institutions. There were present the Rev. S. S. Laws, President of the University of Missouri; President John Bascom, of the Wisconsin University at Madison; and President Folwell, of Minnesota. The gentlemenheld several consultations during the day, and, as Dr. Laws said, had pleasant talks apon the subject which brought them together. An invitation was extended for a committee of the National Grange to meet with them for discussion of the educational problem. The gentlemen will meet again to-day probably in several sessions, the first at about 10 o'clock, and, as more Presidents are expected, there will probably be more business transacted.

THE GRANGE.

The National Grange to meet with them for discussion of the constitution was amended so as the make the Executive Committee consist of three members, instead of five as now, their terms of office to be two years. The Master will be exificion of three-fourths of them before it becomes law.

During the afternoon the members visit the with and the difference that the province of the water works by invitation of

At the evening session a communication was received from the Presidents of State Universities and Agricultural Colleges, now in session at the Palmer House, asking the appointment of committee of five to meet in joint session, to onsider the subject of education. The Comittee was ordered.

An election for

mittee was ordered.

An election for member of the Executive Committee in the place of Mr. E. R. Shankland, of Iowa, whose term expires at the close of this session, resulted, after ten ballots, in the selection of Mr. Henry James, of Marion, Grant County, Ind., Master of the State Grange.

Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, arrived during the day and took his seat in the

MANCHESTER MARTYRS. SINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR DEATH FOR port, as follows:

Last evening about 430 of our Irish-American street, near Madison, for the purpose of honor hereby, hear alaston, for the purpose of honor-ing the memory of the three brave men who were hung in Manchester, Eng., Nov. 23, 1867— Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. These men had dared to beard the British Lion in his den for the cause of Irish freedom, and for that reason were executed on the gallows. But they died like brave men, and met their doom without quiver or murmur, knowing it was alt for Ireland. And it is for this act of martyrdom and bravery that Irishmen love the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and place them alongside of Emmet, Mitchel, and other Irish patriots. The hall was not elaborately decorated, the gallery being circled by a festoon of evergreens, while upon the stage were entwined the flags of the United States and Ireland. A band of music lent interest to the occasion. The hall was shockingly cold, there being no attempt made at heating, and as a result the few ladies present were arriven off long before the proceedings commenced. The stage was occupied by O'Donovan-Rossa, C. R. Coffee, Western Catholic; Dr. O'Brennan, P. H. O'Toole, John O'Sullivan, P. R. M. O'Donnell, P. W. Dennison. Thomas Mulvedl, John F. Scanlon, James Emmet Murray, D. F. Gleason, W. J. Hines, Charles King.

Mr. Coffee called the meeting to order, and D. F. Gleason was chosen to preside. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Gleason made a brief speech, reminding the audience of the object for which they had been called together, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the three martyrs—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien.

JOHN SULLIVAN

was the first speaker introduced. He said the erime for which the three patriots suffered was love of country. They were convicted of murder before a partisan Judge. They declared their innocence upon the scanfold, and made a prayer there for the partisan Judge. He recited the facts of the trial and conviction of the martyrs, and made a stirring appeal for Irishmen to forget past differences, and be prepared with arms and means to give their countrymen in Ireland all they asked for. He wanted them not to dictate to the people in Ireland, but to assist them. He wanted it given to the world to understand that Irishmen were for once united for Ireland's cause, and forget all the past bickerings, and be ready to assist her is weal or woe.

Dr. Martin A. O'Br they died like brave men, and met their

was introduced and sang Ireland's national song, entitled "God Save Ireland."

Previous to the singing, Chairman Gleason read the following dispatch:

C. J. Cofey, Globe Hatt: The Irishmen of New York, in meeting assembled at Cooper Institute, send greeting to the Irishmen of Chicago. God save Ireland!

The reading of the dispatch was received with spoisuse.

THE HON. W. J. HYNES

was then introduced. He said it was the creditable and honorable boast of the Irish people that they had never lost their affection and reverence for those who had been the victims of England's cruelty and misrule. They did not honor the three martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, because they were the first of Irdiand's martyrs, or because they were from their own ranks. It was fashionable to sneer at such patriotism as these men had shown. But, as John 'Mitchel had said in his jail diary, while England had held the ear of the world for seven centuries, and had crushed down the Irish race, yet Ireland's wrongs and heland's nationality were better understood today than ever before. A cause which would live so long in the hearts of its people had aomething in it. He gave England credit for her dwiltsation and what she had done, and she was, therefore, infinitely more criminal for the wrongs abe had done Ireland. Yet with all England's civilization no nation of aborigines sufficed wors than did Ireland under British misrule. The speaker then drew a comparison between Ireland and other European nations, and showed how terribly the Irish people are crushed and held down.

The reformation in England was used in Ireland to set brother against brother, and in order to propagate British power in Ireland. The foreign Saxon held Ireland's lands and crushed the poor

people, and took \$75,000,000 out of the country annually. In a country where industry was discouraged, rents were raised yearly, and the poor people crushed down lower and lower. He wanted to know what State in the Union could stand such a drain as this. There was an irresponsible conflict between the foreign land-owner and native tenant in Ireland. The speaker quoted from Lord Palmerston's speeches to show that the British Government had protected Irish land-owners at the expense of the tenants. Mr. Hynes' speech was received with applause. Short speeches were then made by George D. Plant and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

COUNTY BOARD.

THE COURT-HOUSE.
The Board of County Commissioner terday afternoon, Commissioners McCaffrey Johnson, Guenther, Conly, Busse, Carroll, Bu dick, Schmidt, Ayars, Lonergan, Herting, Cleary, Mulloy, Tabor being present. A communication was submitted from Henry

A communication was submitted from Henry Harms, as follows

I herewith submit statement of amount of work done and materials furnished, with prices annexed, upon the east wing of the new Connty Coart-House. This statement does not include any claim for the construction of the roadways to the grounds from Randolph street or from Washington street; nor does it include any claim for extra labor occasioned me in keeping the foundations free from water during the past winter and spring: 18, 648 cubic yards of excavation, \$16, 648; 123, 617 lineal feet plling, \$37, 085, 10; 728 lineal feet sheet-pilling, \$1, 092; 8, 056 cubic yards concrete, \$36, 336; 62. 120 superficial feet dimension-stone, \$37, 272; 822 cords of ruble, \$24, 678, 00; 885, 156 brick, \$10, 621, 80; 18, 011 superficial feet of stone-cutting, \$3, 903, 33; 613 superficial feet of stone-cutting, \$3, 903, 33; 613 superficial feet of stone-cutting, \$50; 1, 509 superficial feet stone flag, \$559, 65; 200 superficial yards cement plastery, \$150; 229 centres, \$458; iron anchor, \$167. Total, \$140, 278, 06.

Referred to the Committee on Public Build-

Referred to the Committee on Public Build-

tngs.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of letting the whole contract for the brick, stone, and iron work to P. G. Sexton, it being deemed desirable that the work should be let to as few contractors as possible, and that it appeared that several of the lower bids were either from irresponsible bidders or from parties whose financial standing could not be ascertained. The bids showed that Sexton was the lowest bidder for all the work, he offering to do it for \$329,163, and the work already done by him had been satisfactory.

Mr. Abner Price, one of the bidders against Sexton, was by permission allowed to speak.

Mr. Abner Price, one of the bidders against Sexton, was by permission allowed to speak. He claimed that by his bid the brick work would cost \$4,000 less than by Sexton's.

The bond of Sexton was next read, and it was signed by the following persons: John McArthur, Robert Clark, John T. Raffen, John W. Maggennis, H. M. Singer. The amount of the bond was \$125,000.

Commissioner Burdick thought that the contract ought not to be let immediately, as the reliability of the various parties who had made bids had not yet been ascertained. He thought that Chatfield's bid was a better one than Sexton's, and his claim in the matter ought to be

bids had not yet been ascertained. He thought that Chatfield's bid was a better one than Sexton's, and his claim in the matter ought to be investigated.

Commissioner Cleary said the impression in the committee room was that the bids of Chatfield and Armstrong were snide, as they had not appeared to urge their claims at the Committee meeting.

Commissioner Burdick said he understood that Mr. Chatfield was a bookkeeper for Mr. Abner Price, but in his opinion that made no difference, as long as the work was well done. The bid of Mr. Price for mason work was the lowest; and that of the Union Foundry Works was the lowest for the iron work. Mr. Price's bid was \$105,920, and, with the Union Foundry Works bid, amounted to \$330,820. This was several thousand dollars higher than Mr. Sexton's bid, but there were other things to be taken into consideration. Sexton's bid had not been in accordance with the advertisements. Mr. Price's bid was certainly the lowest on the mason work.

Commissioner Busse wanted to know if McNell & Son were not considered responsible.

Commissioner McCaffrey replied that they were, but they had just been awarded a contract which would take up all their time and attention.

Mr. Chatfield, by request, made a statement

tract which would take up all their time and attention.

Mr. Chatfield, by request, made a statement to the Board, saying that he would furnish good and responsible bondsmen, and that the work would be in charge of Mr. Cornelius Price, an experienced builder.

Commissioner McCaffrey said that Mr. Chatfield's bid was in reality Mr. Price's bid, and it had not been customary to consider bids that were made in any such way.

Mr. Price stated that he had not claimed that Chatfield's was his bid. To be sure, there was not a great difference. His reason for not putting in a bid in his own name was that he had considered it a foregone conclusion that the contract would be awarded to Sevton.

considered it a foregone conclusion that the con-tract would be awarded to Sexton.

The vote was taken on the adoption of the re-

Port, as follows:
Yeas—Ayars, Burdick, Carroll, Cleary, Conly,
Guenther, Herting, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy,
Schmidt, Tabor, Johnson.

Adjourned. AFTER AN INJUNCTION.

Another bill was filed yesterday against the County Commissioners and P. J. Sexton, to restrain them from some unlawful doings, the complainant being N. S. Bouton, one of the proprietors of the Union Foundry Works. The complainant sets out that Nov. 10 the Board of Commissioners advertised for bids for doing the tops and masseners work for the root and complainant being N. S. Bouton, one of the proprietors of the Union Foundry Works. The complainant sets out that Nov. 10 the Board of Commissioners advertised for bids for doing the iron and masonry work for the new Court-House. The bidders were to make separate bids for each portion of the work and to furnish satisfactory evidence of their skill and ability. It is, however, charged that P. J. Sexton, John McNeil, and Clark Raffen received private information that joint bids would be taken, and that it was the design that they should get the work. Complainant was the lowest bidder for the iron-work, but made no offer to do the masonry, but as the Union Foundry Works is a wealthy corporation, with a well-established reputation, he felt assured he would receive the award for the iron-work. William McNeil & Son were the lowest bidders for the masoury-work, and the combined bids of complainant and the McNeils was \$18,000 less than the joint bid of P. J. Sexton for both portions of the work. That McNeil & Son were considered responsible is shown from the fact that they were awarded the contract for the stone-cutting at the sum of \$540,000, on the special ground that they were responsible. Wednesday afternoon Mr. Bouton learned that his bid had been passed by the Committee of the Board was to award the whole job to P. J. Sexton. Complainant immediately prepared to prevent the proposed injury, and yesterday the bill was filed, with several affidavits, and an application made at once to Judge Williams for an injunction. The Judge, however, declined to grant any injunction at the time. He said that though the bill showed a prima facie case, yet he did not think the complainants would lose any of their rights if the restraining order was not granted. Another effort will, however, be made to the Judge this morning, when an elaborate argument will probably be made. John Woodbridge appeared for the complainant, and County-Attorney Rountree for the Board of County Commissioners had signed the Sexton contract for the masonry,

The investigation of the official and private conduct and character of Supt. Hickey, Chief of Police, was long ago finished, and the Com-mittee on Police, before whom the investigation was made, long ago reported to the Council that Hickey should be discharged. The body of the Council concurred in the report, but the Mayor, who had attended the investigation and pondered over in his mind the pros and the cons, the prosecution and the defense, made up his mind that the officer had passed unstained through the severe assault made upon him. Last Monday a resolution was introduced into the Council to have the Committee on Police make a report stating upon what evidence they had made up their minds that Hickey was corrupt. The Committee did so, and presented that report last Wednesday night. It was not acted upon, as time was given to one of the Committee to prepare an individual report, which will soon be forthcoming. Such is the Hickey trial over which so much has been disputed. The Mayer's reinstatement of the officer has created no little excitement in municipal circles, and many people are anxiously wondering what will be the end of the disagreement between the Mayor and the Council. The, disinterested parties greatly deprecate the existing feeling, and say that Mayor Heath's administration is hereafter destined to be a very unpleasant one unless he compiles with the wishes of the majority of the Council, while there are those who say that if Mayor Heath's alministration is fluenced against his convictions and remove Mr. Hickey his popularity will be lost, etc., and his administration made more disagreeable than if he kept the position which he has taken.

The Mayor fully realizes that he must stand

\$5 notes upon Halsted street merchants.

Miss M. J. Sanderson, residing on Washington street, near Oakley, complains that, while near home last Wednesday evening, two ruffians held her up, while a third went through her pockets and rifled them of their contents. Very little booty was secured by the thieves, and they departed without doing her further violence.

The only cases before Justice Summerfield yesterday were Peter McGuire and five immates of a Twenty-second street club-house, but under promise that the house was to be closed, the Judge assessed the keeper the small sum of \$10, and inmates \$3 each; Robert Morrison, larceny of clothing, sixty days to the House of Correction. further action or expressing any opinion of what he may do.

The air, especially around the City-Hall, is full of rumors, statements, etc. The friends of Supt. Hickey say that in the first place the Committee has in its last report grossly misstated the evidence, and that whether it was or was not misstated intentionally, the Committee has proved itself to be an incompetent one. Others state that Ald. Kirk, among all the employes in his soap-works, will not have an Irishman: and that another member of the Committee is interested in Supt. Hickey's removal on account of family connections. In reference to this Alderman, Trude is reported to have offered to bet that he (the Alderman) would be the next Chief of Police.

Ald. Cullerton is busy preparing a minority report, and it is eagerly awaited. From all that can be learned about the Alderman's intentions, they are to state the evidence correctly, and to show why Flannigan's testimony, which the Committee seems to regard as gospel-true, is unreliable.

William Johnson, the negro who cut Lorentz Clump, saloon-keeper, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, upon the night of the election, was yesterday before Justice Pollak, but the evidence showing that both parties were equally to blame, the charge was changed to simple disorderly, and Johnson was fined \$20.

A FAITHLESS GUARDIAN. OFFICER WILLIAM BARTHOLIN,

recently station-keeper at the Armory, yester-day resigned under very serious charges, and, after standing an examination before Superin-tendent Hickey, was locked up in his own station, upon a warrant sworn out by Officer William A. Carson, one of those whom he is alleged to have defrauded. Bartholin always ranked high as an officer,—faithful in the discharge of his duties, and withal a very intelligent man,— but his superiors have always had an eye upon him when his honesty was put to the test. Away back in 1874, after the death of Sergt. Garrity, Bartholin was one of the Trustees of the Police Benevolent Association, and in that capacity received \$60, a part of the fund of the Garrity heirs. This he appropriates fund of the Garrity heirs. This he appropriated to his own purposes, and, being soon after taken sick and removed to the County Hospital, the money was never returned until it was asked for by the Treasurer of the Association, Capt. Buckley. In October, 1875, a fund of \$155 was paid into his hands as Trustee for the benefit of a Mrs. Carey, and this, too, was appropriated by him. When questioned as to where it was, he said he did not know unless John Tunison, the Trustee at large, had it, and uitimately he concluded that it had been lost between them, and as a penalty for his own careleseness he paid in \$50 of the sum and promised to pay the remainder as soon as he could. This he never did.

Some seven weeks ago Capt. Buckley, as

pand in \$500 of the sum and promised to pay the conditions are conditionally associated as the could. This he never did.

Some seven weeks ago Capt. Buckley, as Treasurer of the Association, placed a sum of \$574 in the station safe under the immediate care of the two station-keepers. This was the total of a fund due Mrs. Calvin Hill, and was, therefore, sealed up in a certain manner to await a call from that lady. Recently Capt. Buckley went to the safe to take the money out, but, to his surprise, found that somebody had been there before him, and had abstracted \$110 of the sum. Both station-keepers were quectioned about it, and when Capt. Buckley threatened to report the matter to Supt. Hickey, Bartholin replied that he would never stand an investigation, and then and there laid down his star, and handed over his police paraphernalia to his chief. The knowledge of this discovery of Bartholin's dishonesty caused Officer Carson to inquire after some money of his which was in Bartholin's hands as stake-holder, Carson having bet \$100 to Officer Martin O'Connor's \$20 that New York gave Tilden at least 70,000 majority. But this, too, was missing, and Bartholin pretended to know nothing concerning its whereabouts. Upon several other oxcasions various small deposits left to secure the release of prisoners have been missing for several days, but Bartholin always found them in out-of-the-way places, thereby laying himself open to suspicion. Thus \$20 bet between Tom Currier and Martin Best, Clerk of the Police Court, was missing for nearly a week, but Bartholin, as usual, found the money in some corner.

His guilt in these various transactions was represented and her conditions and the money in some corner.

nearly a week, but Bartholin, as usual, found the money in some corner.

His guilt in these various transactions was unquestionable, and he was therefore held in \$500 bail until Saturday. It is only just to state that Martin Hayes, Bartholin's partner as station-keeper, is, as he always has been, free from suspicion, and as honest and incorruptible as ever, all of which makes him all the more valuable in the position he has so long held.

THE CITY-HALL.

The cold weather will necessarily make a de-crease in the number of building permits issued, but the Building Department expects to have work to do in looking after the house-movings. ness to the city-\$54-for the taxes of 1874. Although there might be a question of his eligibility to office, there is probably no one who would be small enough to do it, as he was un-conscious of being delinquent in his taxes. The receipts yesterday from the Water Department were \$3,764. Persons will consult their own and the public interest by paying the water-taxes before Dec. 1, for they will save 10 per cent, and the city will be benefited, as the money is very much needed to meet maturing interest.

There is at present but one engine in opera-tion at the West Side Pumping Works. The two engines were running together for some time, and it was found that the supply of water was so much greater than the demand that much water had to be "run off"—wasted. So the engine was stopped.

One of the Illinois Fish Commissioners yesterday took it into his head to see what kind of fish inhabited the waters of the South Branch, near the West Side Pumping Works. The river at that point is clear, and the Commissioner was somewhat surprised to find pike, bass, shad, whitefish, sunfish, and perch therein.

Ald. Pearsons, the economist, promises at no distant day to let the Council know his ideas about "the reductions that ought to be made in municipal expenses." His idea seems to be that the city is going to have "hard times, sir," this winter. He thinks that further reduction in salaries, number of employes, etc., as great as those that were made some months ago, are the only means of keeping the city from bank-ruptcy.

Mr. Scanlon having made a verbal proposition to clean the south fork of the South Branch by building a dam to prevent any more offal from rendering and slaughtering houses lodging there; pumping out the water and digging up and carting away the putrid deposit for fertilizing material,—the Mayor said yesterday that if Mr. Scanlon would make his proposition in writing and to the proper persons it would undoubtedly receive due attention.

City-Engineer Chestrough in behalf of the

doubtedly receive due attention.

City-Engineer Chesbrough, in behalf of the City of Chicago, yesterday invited the members of the National Grange to visit the crib. The invitation was accepted, and about twenty-three "Grangers" braved the cold and the thought of sea-sickness and made the trip. Mr. Chesbrough explained to them the working of the main-spring of the water-system of the city, and they were much delighted regarding the crib, the tunnel, and the water-works as wonders of engineering skill. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Chesbrough, who replied appropriately.

Mr. H. W. Zimmerman. Secretary of the to Mr. Chesbrough, who replied appropriately.

Mr. H. W. Zimmerman, Secretary of the People's (Billing's) Gas-Light and Coke Company, was vesterday poring over the musty documents in the vaults of the City Clerk's office to obtain statistics in regard to the appropriations made in former years for street illumination, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, cleaning, and thawing out street-lamps. It is understood that the data so obtained will be used in the suit now pending in the United States Court to prove that the West Side Gas Company has a proprietary interest in the lamp-posts and pipe connections in the West Division.

A wrong impression has gone abroad about

connections in the West Division.

A wrong impression has gone abroad about the extent of scarlet fever in the city. According to one of yesterday's papers, forty-two permits were issued Tuesday for burial of children dead from scarlet fever. The figures are erroneous, inasmuch as but sixteen permits have been issued this week for burials caused by that disease. The smallness of the number issued yesterday indicates that the fearful malady is on the decrease, and Mr. Wright, the Registrar of Statistics, is led to think that the cold weather will put the city in a much healthler condition than it has been in for some time. Physicians yesterday reported twelve cases of scarlet fever.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following letter will explain itself:

MATON'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1878.—

Brock Mc Vicker. M. D., Health Commissioner—
DEAR SIR: Your failure to properly qualify and alle a new bond upon your appointment and confirmation as Commissioner of Health, though based upon a misapprehension, renders that position legally vacant. This, together with your refusal of re-appointment, devolves upon me the necessity of relieving you from and after this date of the duties continued temporarily at my request. Respectfully,

M. HEATE, Mayor.

CRIMINAL.

Officer Gillard last night captured Joseph

went through the residence of Thomas Worth-ngton, No. 647 Wabash avenue. THE KLEPTARCH.

Isburn Young is the name given by a well-known crook who was captured last evening by Officer Pine, of the West Madison Street Sta-The King-Thief, the "Old Man," the Original tion, while attempting to pass two counterfeit \$5 notes upon Halsted street merchants. "Boss," Now in Jail Again.

> A Prospect of Having to Purchase Twenty-six Juries Made Him Flee.

His Hard-Earned Stealings Freely Bled from Him in Cuba.

He Alleges that He Paid Capt.-Gen. Jovellar \$300,000.

John Layton, a rather shrewd sneak, was booked at the Armory yesterday by Officer Stewart, of Central Station, charged with the larceny of a revolver, a coat, and \$18 in cash from the sods-water factory of J. Lomax & Co., and \$25 from C. Bona, of No. 98 Madison street. He was held in \$500 to the Criminal Court upon seek phases. Absence of Nast's Big "Sparkle" from His Shirt-Bosom. each charge.

Jerry O'Brien, an old Penitentiary bird, and only two weeks out of the House of Correction, was yesterday captured again by Officer Gillard for filching a coat and revolver from Tom Bell, of No. 553 Clark street. When arrested a brandnew overcoat was found upon him, in the pockets of which was a pawn-ticket for another coat, and a pair of gaiters made by Cowles & Curtis, of Rochester.

The Imperturbable Old Rascal Glad Get Back into the Frying-Pan.

What Are You Going to Do About It?"

HOME AGAIN. LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

Curtis, of Rochester.

Justice Scully resterday passed upon the following: James B. Allen, who fired two shots at Edward Lyons and then swore his wife did it, received \$700 bail to the Criminal Court, and ought to have been fined besides for being unmanly enough to accuse his wife of doing the shooting; about a dozen potato hawkers doing business on West Randolph street were up for selling short measure upon complaint of Charles Gillespie, ex-City Sealer, but the cases were continued to the 25th inst. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The arrival of Tweet to-day caused much less excitement through out the city than was anticipated, the fact is that his recapture has been so long known that the interest in it has died away Some facts of a sensational character connecte with his flight and recapture have been learned for the first time, and these give a new interest to the story.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE of Tweed's flight a year ago is now known. He had been released after one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island, after being sentenced for on Blackwell's Island, after being sentented to twelve years by decision of the Court of Appeals. The difficulty of getting a jury to convict was so great that twenty counts were embodied in the indictment to be tried before a single jury. When this jury found him guilty he was sentenced to a full term of one year on twelve counts, and fined on all the rest. He supposed, when the Court of Appeals revised the verdict, that he could not be tried again for the same offenses, but, in July, 1875, the Grand Jury secretly framed twenty-six additional indictme him. He learned of this, and got a list of them. He found he would have to stand trial on each engage lawyers for each trial, and, if he got off, it would only be by buying up each jury as the cases came along. When he saw the list HE SWORE WITH TREMENDOUS OATHS

that he would pay no more lawyers' fees and buy no more juries, and make no longer such an unequal fight against his enemies. Three days after getting this list, he escaped and went to sea in a yacht which landed him on the coast of Cuba, whence he made his way to Havana. He says that, while there, he was under surveillance by the Spanish authorities, and that he

PAID CAPT.-GEN. JOVELLAR \$300,000 for protection, and then he was finally com-pelled to hastily leave for Spain. It is true that he was discovered at Vigo disguised as a sallor, swabbing the deck of the salling vessel Car-man, on which he had left Cuba. He returns much thinner in person and much grayer of hair and whiskers than when he went away. THE RECOGNITION.

When the Sheriff went on board the Franklin

when the salerin when on our tree ranking to identify and receive him, he found Tweed in the saloon playing solitaire. Tweed only looked up for a moment and nodded. He wore a dark suit of clothes and a light spring overcoat. His face was slightly pale. As he entered the jail late in the day, he remarked to Warden Watson, "Well, Warden, I thought I would come back to you." Words of welcome from the Warden followed, and this was all the interchange of greeting on ship or at jail. The Sheriff, in describing the

INCIDENTS OF THE SURRENDER of Tweed, said: "As I had opportunity to ob-serve my prisoner more closely, I could see that his appearance was much altered from what it was when I had last seen him. He wore a mustache and a full beard as formerly, but his beard was more plainly marked with gray, and was a trifle longer than before. His face was sallow, and its sallowness added much to the downhearted ex-pression which it wore. He appeared much thinner than before his escape, and, in answer to a question, said that he had lost much flesh during the last few weeks. He was dressed in tark clothes, made in a style which gave him the appearance of a working man, and he wore a black felt hat. On our way up the bay there

VERY LITTLE CONVERSATION. Tweed occupied himself with looking from the windows at familiar scenery, making a few comments and giving brief answers to questions He said he had seen only one person whom he knew since he had been away. I asked him if he had learned that E. A. Woodward had been captured and was in custody. He replied that he had heard of Woodward's capture in some papers that had been given his and he asked for some further papticulars of the arrest. He also made some inquiries about

THE RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS, and especially as to what city officers had been elected. As the Catalpa came near the city, Tweed observed the towers and cables of the East River bridge and the changed appearance of Castle Garden, and there was some general conversation in regard to these and other ob-jects which had altered in appearance during his

THE LANDING.

A SAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Nov. 23.—The announcement that the Franklin was in sight reached the city from the station at Ocean Grove at 7:45 this morning. Next, the Franklin was reported in the offing, and then off Scotland Lightship. The Government tug Nina had been signaling to the Franklin that no communication with her would be permitted. It was the original intention that will have the vocal numbers. The latter is an artist who has recently come here from Munich, and intends making Chicago her home. She brings a most excellent reputation as a vocalist, and will make her debut in a cavatina from "Robert le Diable." the Franklin should not come inside the Hook, but, after transferring Tweed, should proceed directly to Norfolk. As the frigate, however, was short of coal and provisions, preparati were made to steam inside. At 10:50,

THE NAVY-YARD TUG CATALPA, having on board Commodore Nieholson, United States District-Attorney Bliss, District-Attor-ney Phelps, Sheriff Connor, and two Custom-House officers left the Battery and proceeded toward Sandy Hook to meet the Franklin. At The opera for this evening is "The Bohemian Girl," which will be presented with the follow-Arline Miss Kellogg
Gypsy Queen Mrs. Zelda Seguin
Thaddeus Mr. Joeeph Mass
Florestine Mr. C. H. Turner
Count Arrheim (first time) Mr. George A. Conly
Devilshoof Mr. Edward Seguin
Buda Miss Lancaster
Captain Mr. Holland toward Sandy Hook to meet the Franklim. At 11:40 she intercepted the Health Officer's boat, the Gov. Fenton, and Commodore Nicholson requested Dr. McCartney to repair on board. The Commodore then urged the Doctor to accompany him to the Franklin so that Tweed could be transferred without any delay on account of quarantine regulations. The Catalpa then steamed away, and the Fenton returned to oursentine. The Franklin was soon under way. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23.—The funeral of quarantine. The Franklin was soon under way, and at 12:15 was crossing the bar at Sandy

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23.—The funeral of the late Hon. Jesse K. Dubois is arranged to take place to-morrow afternoon at Lo'clock, and many distinguished friends of the deceased are here to attend the obsequies. The pall-bearers selected are Senator Oglesby, the Hon. S. M. Callom, John T. Stuart, O. M. Hatch, C. E. Lippincott, O. H. Miner, D. L. Phillips, Milton Hay, William Jayne, A. Starne, Judge Seave, and Col. John Williams. The ceremonies will be under the direction of the Knights Techplar, of which deceased was a member, and the venerable Rev. Albert Hale officiates. The State offices will be closed during the funeral, the officers attending. Commodore Nicholson hailed the ship and he, with Dr. McCartney and Sheriff Connor, boarded her. They then passed into the cabin and, after ordering the Franklin to come to anchor, the Commodore delivered to Capt. Franklin, commander of the frigate, a letter of INSTRUCTIONS PRON THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

"IT'S THE OLD MAN.

I found him at his usual occupation, playing cards." The Sheriff signed duplicate receipts for Capt. Franklin for the delivery of Tweed, and then took charge of his prisoner, the party going on board the Catalpa. As Tweeds passed the officers he formally bade them farewell, and thanked them for the many courtesies which they had extended to him. He passed over the gangway with Sheriff Conner at his aide, and appeared to be conversing without restraint with the Sheriff. The two were preceded by Commodore Nicholson, who received the customary salute of "present arms" from mariners drawn up in line on the quarter-deck. Stepping into the pilot-house of the Catalpa Tweed was introduced to Commodore Nicholson, and made the remark:
"WELL, I'VE GOT BACK AMONG YOU AGAIR." "IT'S THE OLD MAN.

dore Nicholson, and made the remark:

"WELL, I'VE GOT BACK AMONG YOU AGAIR."

The Catalpa headed for the city and steamed to pier No. 47, North River, where carriages were in waiting ready to drive to Tweed's winter quarters in Ludlow Street Jafl. Most of Tweed's baggage was left on board the Franklin. It was scaled to the contract of the property of the contract by the Spanish authorities before leaving Vigo, and has been inspected by a Corporal of Marines every half-hour during the voyage.

PIER NO. 47

is a long pier occupied by the National Steam-ship Company. The pier is covered and was selected as the most retired one which could be found on the river. When Tweed entered the carriage he took the right-hand corner of the back seat. The side curtains were quickly pulled down, but the curtain at the back was neglected until the carriage had gone full a block from the wharf, and through this window the crowd, one pressing close upon another, gazed eagerly. There was nothing in the face or manner of the prisoner to indicate unusual excitement, or indeed a feeling of any kind. He sat with impassive countenance, quietly stroking his long beard, and seemed utterly unstroking his long beard, and seemed utterly unstrained. concerned about what passed within or without.
His beard was long and full and very gray. The
stroking of his beard was possibly a gesture of
nervousness, but the hand was steady and the
stroke quiet and deliberate. Indeed, the Sheriff
and Under-Sheriff appeared much MORE UNBASY AND NERVOUS THAN THEIR

PRISONER. Out from the pier into the street and toward Broadway the two carriages containing Tweed and the officials dashed, closely followed by the best runners of the crowd. People on the sidewalk gazed in wonder at what they took at first sight to be a funeral procession on the CRIES OF "TWEED!"

raised frequently, soon changed their puzzled surmises to open-mouthed astonishment, and they stared after the fast-receding carriages in a way very amusing to behold. Tweed was hurried into jail by the back entrance so as to avoid notice as far as possible. He was im-mediately taken to his room, and no one was al-lowed to see him.

REASON OF THE LONG DELAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Franklin left St.

Thomas for New York Nov. 8, and had very stormy weather. At noon on Saturday, the 18th, the vessel was opposite Barnegat, about fifteen miles off shore, and only thirty-seven miles south of Sandy Hook. The wind them veered to the northeast, and a heavy mist shut in the neighboring shore. Looking in vain for a pilot, the Captain deemed it expedient to stand off shore and lie to until the fog should lift or a pilot-boat appear in sight. The gale continued until the afternoon of the 21st, when the Franklin was thirty miles from shore and 120 miles south of Sandy Hook.

DURING THE BOISTEROUS WEATHER
Tweed is said to have made some very amusing
remarks, signifying his willingness to try the
experience of Jonah, and to attempt to get shore in a whale's belly or on the back of a porpoise as probably more expeditious than a passage in the Franklin. In the course of the voyage Tweed had indulged his appetite freely and had eaten many oranges, bar pears, and other tropical fruits.

HIS IMMODERATE FONDNESS FOR PRUIT made him ill, and he was troubled with symptoms of peritonitis, from which he had been suffering before. Although his case was at no time critical, yet speculation naturally arose as to the possibility of not satisfying the public mind and the expectant claimants for his person after all. As Tweed approached nearer to New York his spirits appeared to become lighter, and he seemed more genial in his manner.

THE ARMY.

Synopsis of Gen. Sherman's Annual Report.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says: "By the assignment of Maj.-Gen. Schofield to the Superintendency of the Military Academy that institution is made equal to that of a division command, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its Superintendent, as the Commanding-General of the Department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such Commander,

that its Superintendent, as the Commanding-General of the Department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such Commander, especially to order general courts-martial, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not especially reserved by the articles of war to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well-established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained therein ahould be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an army in the field."

Gen. Sherman says that the Academy under Gen Schofield's administration will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

The aggregate force of the army now consists of 28,281 men, all of whom are as actively employed as though war cristed. By the subdivision of territory every fort of the country is under the supervision of a general officer near at hand, with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. On the military divisions of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but troops have been actively employed in aiding United States Marshals in enforcing the revenue laws, and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent necessities of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troopes in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the seaconst ports is a chief duty of the troops.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the Military events of the verse have transpired in the Military events of the points as gathered from reports and letters received during their progress.

In the Department of t

torneys Bliss and Phelps and the Custom-House officers afterward went on board. Capt. Franklin and Sheriff Connor proceeded to the gun deck and into Admiral Warden's former quarters, which have been occupied by Tweed. Sheriff Connor immediately recognized the prisoner, who was engaged with a pack of cards playing solitaire. No words passed between them, Tweed merely nodding in recognition. The Custom-House officers made the usual examination of the prisoner's baggage, which was to be taken on shore,—a small hand-valles and blanket rolled up in a shawl-strap. After the informal recognition of Sheriff Conner and his prisoner, Mr. Conner returned to the cabin, his face beaming with smiles, and said,

"IT'S THE OLD MAN.

our troops, whe rarely hear of the rail until it is too late to intercept them. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the National Government of Mexico come be proved to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavairy, the Eighth and Tenth, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also three regiments of infantry, the Tenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fitth, which are necessarily very small under the existing laws. Still, I hope, with increased activity, these troops will suffice to protect the border from incursions which discourage settlement and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing.

In the Department of the Missouri, the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably quiet, and the Klowas, Comanches, Cheyenns, and Arapahoes, located on the reservation at and near fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier pretty strong garrisons at Forts Sill, Elliott, Dodg, and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas River and Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The clifer events to which Gen. Sherman refers are those relating to the war with the Sioux, and after giving: a detailed history coorning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Custer with his command, etc. says: "Col. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding at Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri River for Fort Peck with low companies of his regiment to head of Sitting Bull, who is reported by the surrendered Chiefs to have slipped out with thirty lodges of his own special followers daring the retreat down Bad Route Creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck in the British possessions. Col. Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, to turn north and follow this last desperate hand to the death.

Gen. Crook organized a new column at Purfecterman with which he left on the Sink on this subject uses this lan

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO The alarm from Box 787 at 1:45 yesterday at ternoon was caused by the explosion of some powder, put in a stove by some modern Guy Fawkes, in the stationery and tobacco store of Richard Griffith, No. 283 Wells street. The building is owned by V. A. Boyer, and is danaged to the extent of \$700; fully insured in the Royal Canadian for \$2,000. Mr. Griffith loss about \$300 on stock; insured for \$400 in the Firemen's of this city. The upper flour is occupied as a dwelling by Hugh White, and the basement by Young & Weite, vinegar mannfacturers, whose loss is only nominal. Mr. Griffith was badly burned about the head and face by the explosion.

AT FOND DU LAC.

Abecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 23.—The Railread Hotel, owned and occupied by Andrew G. Green, was totally destroyed by fire at midnight last night. Insured in the Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual for \$2,700, which is all it was worth. Cause. incendiarism.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Nov. 23.—Maj. J. B. Young, one of the oldest citizens of Scott County, and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their married life in this city to-day. The affair is regarded as the social event of the season here. The ceremony was graced by a brilliant assemblage of the first people of the city. Numerous relations from abroad were present, and tip presents were numerous and many of them costly. Maj. Young is 80 years of age, and his wife a few years younger. They probably number more descendants than any couple in Scott County, of which the Major was one of the first settlers.

DEATHS. HUTCHINSON—On Thursday morning, Hattle Simmons, youngest daughter of B. P. and Sarah M. Hutchinson, aged 13 years 3 months and 7

Funeral Saturday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

FLETCHER—On Nov. 23, of membraneous croup, Francis Albert Fletcher, eldest son of William D. and Grace Fletcher, aged 5 years and 3

to Calvary.

McGOWAN—Mrs. McGowan, of asthma, Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, aged 72, at the residence of her daughter. Mrs. James Wishart, 186 West Harrison street, after a long and painful sickness.

Funeral from her late residence at 1 o'clock p. m. Friday, by carriages to Rosehill. All friends are invited to attend. are invited to attend.

FITZGERALD—At his residence, 102 Haron street, on Thursday, Nov. 23 of bronchial asthma, H. R. Fitzgerald, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at 10 o'c'ock on Saturday.

Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

DUNN—On Nov. 23, 1876, Mary Amy, daughter of Jane and James Dunn, of typhoid fever, aged 16 years 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 26, from residence, 749 indians avenue, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Dublin papers please copy. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 24, AT 9:30 A. H.

New and Second-Hand Furniture, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD-GOODS,

A full line of Carpeta, Stoves of all kinds, General Merchandise, All-Wool Biankels, Plated-Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Tesa, Cigara, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 9:30 o'do THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER,

Seta, Toys. Shall close, regardless of prices.

Household Furniture, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-AV.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS aturday Morning, Nov. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 a 120 Wabash-ar., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE.

DEC. 4, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. I will sell at Public Anction at my office, corner of Throop and Twenty-second-siz., the equity of Henry Bennett and George W. Clark, Jr., in lots numbered twenty-five (25) to forty-sight (48), inclusive, in Block twenty-four (24) in the Subdivision of the south half (8.%) of Section ten (10), Township thirty-rates (30) morth, Range thirteen (13), east of the third principal meridian.

O. D. WETHERELL, Trusted.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and apward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confee tioner, Chicago.

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Report Signed PELTON & P 229 & 231 Sta RTM

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The " Orient st. Bridge, deliv ter Wheat, a Flours, of our or prices less than e purchased el Quality guaran Money refunded Graham Flour, I Wheat, and Buc ders by mail rection. Address
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Has among its custom HOUSES in the WestSUPERIOR WORK,
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Notice is hereby give of the South Park A interest, is due and Commission, 67 Dear

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Russetts, \$1.50